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1863.





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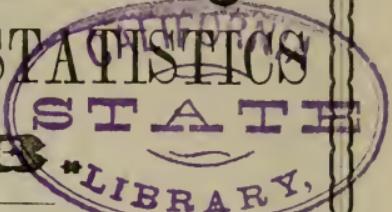
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THE
STATE ALMANAC
AND
HAND-BOOK OF STATISTICS
FOR
1863



Compiled by HENRY G. LANGLEY, Editor of the State Register.

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BY HENRY G. LANGLEY,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of United States, for Northern District of Cal.

STATE ALMANAC FOR 1863.

Calendar and Celestial Phenomena.

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St. Patrick	Mar. 17	Corpus Christi.....	June 4
Palm Sunday.....	" 29	St. Michael	Sep. 29
Good Friday.....	April 3	First Sunday in Advent.....	Nov. 29
Easter Sunday.....	" 5	St. Andrew.....	" 30
Low Sunday.....	" 12	St. Thomas.....	Dec. 21
St. George.....	" 23	Christmas Day.....	" 25

The year 5624 of the Jewish Era commences on September 14th, 1863.

Ramadán (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on February 20th.

The year 1280 of the Mohammedan Era commences on June 18th, 1863.

Eclipses.

In the year 1863 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon :

- I. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, May 17th; invisible.
- II. A total Eclipse of the Moon, June 1st; invisible.
- III. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, November 11th; invisible.
- IV. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, November 24th; visible :

	h. m.
First contact with the Penumbra.....	9 54 P. M.
" " Shadow.....	11 06 "
Middle of the Eclipse	0 46 A. M. 25th.
" " Last contact with the Shadow	2 26 " "
" " Penumbra.....	3 38 " "

Magnitude of the Eclipse, (Moon's diameter = 1) 0.950.

Morning and Evening Stars.

VENUS will be Evening Star until September 24th, then Morning Star the remainder of the year.

MARS will be Evening Star until September 26th, then Morning Star the remainder of the year.

JUPITER will be Morning Star until April 13th, then Evening Star until October 26th, then Morning Star the remainder of the year.

SATURN will be Morning Star until March 25th, then Evening Star until September 29th, then Morning Star the remainder of the year.

The Seasons.

	h. m.
Vernal Equinox.....	March 20th.....
Summer Solstice	June 21st.....
Autumnal Equinox.....	Sept. 23d.....
Winter Solstice	Dec. 22d.....

MEM.—The calculations in this Almanac are given for Mean Time.

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

APOGEE.—Point in the Moon's orbit at the greatest distance from the Earth.

PERIGEE.—Point in the Moon's orbit at the least distance from the Earth.

MONTHS.	APOGEE.	MONTHS.		PERIGEE.
		d.	h.	
January	3 6 morn.	January	18 9	morn.
"	30 4 eve.	February	15 3	eve.
February	27 10 morn.	March	14 11	"
March	27 6 "	April	8 9	"
April	24 1 "	May	5 10	"
May	21 6 eve.	June	2 11	"
June	18 6 morn.	July	1 7	morn.
July	15 10 "	"	29 5	eve.
August	11 3 eve.	August	27 1	morn.
September	8 3 morn.	September	24 0	"
October	5 9 eve.	October	20 1	eve.
November	2 5 "	November	14 5	"
"	30 2 "	December	12 9	morn.
December	28 7 morn.			

The Solar System.

The *Sun* is the source of light and heat to our system. Its true diameter is upwards of 887,000 miles; its bulk is 1,384,000 times greater than the Earth, and seven hundred times greater than that of all the planets and satellites together. It revolves on its axis in about twenty-five days, seven hours, and forty-eight minutes.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, being about 36,890,000 miles from it. It performs its revolution round the Sun in eighty-seven days and twenty-three hours, which is the length of its year. The diameter of Mercury is about 2,950 miles; its bulk one-sixteenth of the Earth.

Venus.—Distance from the Sun 68,000,000 miles; the length of its year is two hundred and twenty-four days and sixteen hours; the rotation on its axis is twenty-three hours and twenty-one minutes. Its diameter is about 7,800 miles; its bulk is about nine-tenths that of the Earth.

The *Earth* is also one of the planets that revolve about the Sun. Its mean distance is about 95,000,000 miles, and its diameter about 7,912 miles.

Mars.—Distance from the Sun 145,205,000 miles; the length of its year is six hundred and eighty-six days, twenty-three and one-half hours; its true diameter is about 4,500 miles, which is rather more than half the diameter of the Earth.

The Asteroids.—Very small planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Five new Asteroids were discovered in 1860, making the whole number now known sixty-two, of which Vesta, Juno, Ceres, and Pallas, are the largest; but all are invisible to the naked eye. They revolve at the distance of two or three hundred millions of miles from the Sun, and in periods of from three to five years.

Jupiter.—Mean distance from the Sun 495,917,000 miles; performs its revolution in 4,334 days and fifteen hours; its true diameter is 88,000 miles, and its bulk is 1,281 times that of the Earth. Length of its day, nine hours and fifty-five minutes. Jupiter has four satellites, or moons.

Saturn.—Distance from the Sun above 969,000,000 miles; the length of its year is 10,755 days; its true diameter is 73,000 miles; its bulk is nine hundred and ninety-five times that of the Earth. Saturn has eight satellites, and is also surrounded with a double ring.

Uranus.—Mean distance from the Sun about 1,829,000,000 miles; it performs its revolution in about eighty-four years. This planet has six satellites.

Neptune, the most remote and latest discovered planet, is 2,861,000,000 of miles from the Sun. It is 35,000 miles in diameter; it revolves around the Sun in 164 years, and has at least one satellite.

Herschel's Weather Table,

For foretelling the Weather, through all the Lunations of each year, forever.

This table and the accompanying remarks are the result of many years' actual observation, the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions respecting the earth, and will by simple inspection show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

If the new Moon, the first quarter, the full Moon, or last quarter, happens	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
Between midnight and 2 in the morning.	Fair.	Hard frost, unless the wind is S. or W.
— 2 and 4, morning.	Cold, with frequent showers.	Snowy and stormy.
— 4 and 6, “	Rain.	Rain.
— 6 and 8, “	Wind and Rain.	Stormy.
— 8 and 10, “	Changeable.	{ Cold rain, if the wind be W. ; snow if E.
— 10 and 12, “	Frequent showers.	Cold and high wind.
At 12 o'el'k at noon, and 2 P.M.	Very rainy.	Snow or rain.
Between 2 and 4 P. M.	Changeable.	Fair and mild.
— 4 and 6, “	Fair.	Fair.
8, “	{ Fair, if wind N. W. Rainy, if S. or S. W.	{ Fair and frosty, if the wind is N. or N. E. Rain or snow, if S. or S. W.
— 8 and 10, “	Ditto.	Ditto.
— 10 and midnight.	Fair.	Fair and frosty.

OBSERVATIONS.—1. The nearer the time of the moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter, are to *midnight*, the fairer will be the weather during the seven days following. 2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning. 3. The nearer to *midday*, or *noon*, the phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days. 4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio. 5. The moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, *i. e.*, from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the *wind*, as is noted in the table. 6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter, and the beginning of spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also. 7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the *wind* is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good *vane*, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed.

The above Table was originally formed by Dr. Herschel, and is now published with some alterations founded on the experience of Dr. Adam Clarke.

True Time.

Two kinds of time are used in Almanacs; *clock* or *mean time* in some, and *apparent* or *sun time* in others. *Clock* time is always *right*, while *sun time* varies every day. People generally suppose it is twelve o'clock when the sun is due south, or at a properly made noon-mark. But this is a mistake. The sun is seldom on the meridian *at twelve o'clock*; indeed, this is the case only on four days of the year, viz.: April 15th, June 15th, Sept. 1st, and Dec. 24th.

Old-fashioned Almanacs, which use *apparent time*, give the rising and setting of the sun's *center*, and make no

allowance for the effect of refraction of the sun's rays by the atmosphere. The more modern and improved Almanacs, which use *clock* time, give the rising and setting of the sun's *upper limb*, and duly allow for refraction. The practice of setting time-pieces by the rising or setting of the sun or moon is not strictly correct, as the unevenness of the earth's surface and intervening objects, such as hills and forests, near the points of rising and setting, occasion a deviation in every place, from the time expressed in the Almanac, which time is adapted to a smooth, level horizon.

Tides at San Francisco.

[By Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey.]

Besides the ordinary changes in the time and hight of the tides known to all navigators, it is important to note the following, generally applicable to the Western Coast, and particularly to San Francisco Bay. They relate to peculiarities in the tides which occur on the same day, the necessity for knowing which is shown by the fact that a rock having three and a half feet of water upon it at low tide, may, on the same day at the succeeding low water, be awash :

1. The tides at Rincon Point, in San Francisco Bay, consist generally of a large and small tide on the same day; so that of two successive high waters in the twenty-four hours, one is much higher than the other, and of the two successive low waters, one is much lower than the other.

2. The difference in hight of two successive tides, either high or low waters, varies with the moon's declination. When the declination is nothing, the difference is nothing or very small. When the declination is greatest, whether north or south, the difference is greatest. When the moon's declination is nearly nothing, the intervals between two successive high or two successive low waters, are nearly twelve hours, and differ most from this when the moon's declination is greatest.

3. The inequalities in the hights of successive low waters are more considerable than those of successive high waters; while, on the contrary, the inequalities in the times of high water are more marked than those of low.

4. The average difference between the hights of two successive high waters is one foot four and a half inches, and of two successive low waters two feet four inches. The average difference of these same hights, when the moon's declination is greatest, is for the successive high waters two feet, and for the low waters three feet six inches.

5. The average variation from twelve hours, in the interval between two successive high waters, is three-quarters of an hour, and between two successive low waters, half an hour. The average variations of the same intervals when the moon is furthest from the Equator, are, respectively, one hour, and three-quarters of an hour.

6. When the moon's declination is north, the higher of the two high tides of the twenty-four hours is the one which occurs about eleven and a half hours after the moon crosses the meridian; and when the moon's declination is south, the one which occurs about one and a half hours after the moon's meridian passage.

6. *Bis.* Or the following rule may be used, which applies when the moon crosses the meridian between midnight and half past eleven, A. M., or between noon and half past eleven, P. M.:

If the moon is *south* of the Equator and passes the meridian in the morning, the high water will be higher than the afternoon high water; if it passes the meridian in the afternoon, the afternoon high water will be the higher.

If the moon is *north* of the equator, and passes the meridian in the morning, the afternoon high water will be the higher.

7. The lower of the two successive low waters of the twenty-four hours, occurs about seven hours after the higher of the two high waters.

8. The average difference between the hight of the higher high water and of the lower low water, is five feet eleven and a half inches, and the greatest difference is seven feet ten inches.

The above rules were drawn up so as to avoid technical terms.

1st Month.

JANUARY.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

		d h m		d h m
San Francisco	Full Moon	4 7 22 even.	New Moon	19 7 52 morn.
"	Last Quarter	12 3 56	" First Quarter	26 8 44 "
San Diego	Full Moon	4 7 43	" New Moon	19 8 13 "
"	Last Quarter	12 4 17	" First Quarter	26 9 05 "
Portland	Full Moon	4 7 22	" New Moon	19 7 52 "
"	Last Quarter	12 3 56	" First Quarter	26 8 44 "

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN DIEGO.

ASTORIA.

D of M	D of W	Sun's Declination south	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water. (large)	Low water. (large)	High water. (small)	Low water. (small)	High water. (large)	High water. (small)	Moon sets	High water. (large)	High water. (small)	Moon sets
1 Th	23 00	0 4 7	21 4 47	4 08	8 37	3 55	11 03	2 32	6 36	8 42	3 56	9 49	11 44	4 32	
2 Fri	22 54	48 7	21 4 47	5 03	9 22	4 52	morn.	3 27	7 03	9 19	4 50	10 27	morn	5 28	
3 Sat.	22 49	0 5 7	21 4 48	5 52	9 47	5 17	0 16	4 28	7 34	9 58	5 39	11 03	0 28	6 19	
4 S	22 42	53 7	21 4 49	rises 10 20	5 45	0 47	4 59	8 05	10 29	rises	11 37	1 12	rises		
5 Mo	22 36	16 7	21 4 49	6 00	11 02	6 17	1 18	5 35	8 39	10 55	6 11	eve.	1 48	5 41	
6 Tu	22 29	11 7	21 4 50	6 59	11 44	6 45	1 50	6 17	9 19	11 23	7 07	0 58	2 25	6 43	
7 We	22 21	40 7	22 4 51	7 56	even	7 14	2 18	6 59	10 03	11 49	8 02	1 40	2 57	7 45	
8 Th	22 13	42 7	22 4 52	8 52	1 14	7 42	2 42	7 38	10 49	morn	8 56	2 24	3 27	8 47	
9 Fri	22 05	21 7	22 4 53	9 59	2 07	8 13	3 04	8 18	11 43	0 15	9 59	3 08	3 51	10 00	
10 Sat.	21 56	28 7	22 4 54	10 53	3 08	8 53	3 31	9 07	P. M.	0 43	10 50	4 01	4 15	10 57	
11 S	21 47	13 7	22 4 55	morn	small	small	large.	large.	small	large.	11 51	small	large	morn	
12 Mo	21 37	32 7	21 4 56	0 01	5 25	10 39	5 03	11 09	3 29	1 55	morn	6 05	5 29	0 09	
13 Tu	21 27	25 7	21 4 57	1 02	6 39	11 34	5 35	P. M.	4 59	3 03	0 54	7 25	6 18	1 16	
14 We	21 16	55 7	21 4 58	2 10	8 09	morn.	6 18	1 00	6 18	4 11	2 00	8 48	7 12	2 29	
15 Th	21 05	59 7	20 4 59	3 18	9 26	0 46	7 09	2 14	7 27	5 12	3 06	10 10	8 15	3 42	
16 Fri	20 54	38 7	20 5 00	4 26	10 40	1 50	8 00	3 18	8 26	6 05	4 13	11 20	9 17	4 53	
17 Sat.	20 42	55 7	20 5 02	5 29	11 50	2 52	8 46	4 16	9 15	6 54	5 16	morn	10 21	5 56	
18 S	20 30	47 7	19 5 03	6 26	morn	4 02	9 50	5 20	10 01	7 35	6 14	0 19	11 10	6 50	
19 Mo	20 18	16 7	18 5 04	sets 0 41	5 08	10 53	6 08	10 37	8 21	sets	1 10 P. M.	sets			
20 Tu	20 05	23 7	17 5 05	6 33	1 25	6 06	11 51	6 52	11 13	9 05	6 41	1 58	1 01	6 20	
21 We	19 52	07 7	17 5 07	7 44	2 05	7 01	P. M.	7 37	11 45	9 53	7 47	2 38	1 53	7 35	
22 Th	19 38	28 7	16 5 08	8 51	2 38	7 52	1 48	8 16	morn	10 43	8 52	3 13	2 48	8 48	
23 Fri	19 24	28 7	16 5 09	9 57	3 10	8 56	2 46	8 52	0 20	P. M.	9 54	3 42	3 37	10 01	
24 Sat.	19 10	07 7	15 5 10	11 00	large.	large.	small	small	large.	small	10 56	large.	small	11 10	
25 S	18 55	25 7	15 5 11	morn	4 26	10 54	5 16	10 30	1 23	2 33	11 54	4 50	5 39	morn	
26 Mo	18 40	22 7	14 5 12	0 02	5 11	11 58	6 37	11 32	2 28	4 00	morn	5 38	6 53	0 15	
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28 We	18 09	15 7	12 5 15	2 00	6 32	1 50	8 53	0 28	4 31	6 37	1 49	7 21	9 16	2 23	
29 Th	17 53	13 7	12 5 16	2 56	7 21	2 51	10 15	1 22	5 15	7 31	2 43	8 14	10 15	3 20	
30 Fri	17 36	51 7	11 5 17	3 48	7 57	3 27	10 57	2 27	6 02	8 26	3 34	9 09	11 18	4 14	
31 Sat.	17 22	11 7	10 5 18	4 36	8 41	4 06	11 39	3 09	6 35	8 59	4 23	9 55	morn	5 02	

Ephemeris of the Planets for First, Tenth and Twentieth days of the Month.
[Calculated for the Meridian of San Francisco.]

Name of Planet.	First Day.		Tenth Day.		Twentieth Day.	
	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.
Venus	0 27 even.	61 09 S	0 40 even.	59 36 S	0 53 even.	56 50 S
Mars	6 41 "	28 05 S	6 22 "	26 19 S	6 02 "	24 21 S
Jupiter	6 51 morn.	46 16 S	6 19 morn.	46 35 S	5 43 morn.	46 50 S
Saturn	5 41 "	37 48 S	5 06 "	37 49 S	4 27 "	37 46 S
Uranus	10 22 even.	14 50 S	9 45 even.	14 51 S	9 04 even.	14 53 S

2d Month.

FEBRUARY.

28 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d h m	d h m
San Francisco.. Full Moon.....	3 2 15 even.	New Moon..... 17 6 56 even.
" Last Quarter.....	11 2 36 morn.	First Quarter..... 25 4 24 morn.
San Diego..... Full Moon.....	3 2 36 even.	New Moon..... 17 7 17 even.
" Last Quarter.....	11 2 57 morn.	First Quarter..... 25 4 45 morn.
Portland..... Full Moon.....	3 2 15 even.	New Moon..... 17 6 56 even.
" Last Quarter.....	11 2 36 morn.	First Quarter..... 25 4 24 morn.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN DIEGO.

ASTORIA.

D of M	D of W	Sun's Declination South	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water. (large)	Low water. (large)	High water. (small)	Low water. (small)	High water. (large)	High water. (small)	Moon sets	High water. (large)	High water. (small)	Moon sets
1	S	17 03 10	7 09	5 19	5 10	9 24	4 39	morn	3 56	7 09	9 25	5 07	10 33	0 06	5 44
2	Mo	16 45 53	7 08	5 20	5 58	10 05	5 03	0 12	4 39	7 49	9 53	5 47	11 15	0 43	6 19
3	Tu	16 28 20	7 07	5 21	rises	10 47	5 33	0 39	5 20	8 25	10 11	rises	11 56	1 14	rises
4	We	16 10 23	7 07	5 22	6 48	11 34	6 02	1 01	5 57	9 14	10 40	6 52	P. M.	1 43	6 40
5	Th	15 52 21	7 06	5 22	7 47	P. M.	6 28	1 24	6 38	10 00	11 00	7 48	1 34	2 22	7 44
6	Fri	15 33 56	7 05	5 23	8 37	1 10	6 55	1 43	7 22	10 51	11 17	8 37	2 19	2 41	8 41
7	Sat.	15 15 16	7 04	5 24	9 49	small	small	large.	large.	small	large.	9 45	small	large.	9 57
8	S	14 56 20	7 02	5 26	10 53	2 53	8 07	2 35	8 41	P. M.	A. M.	10 47	3 48	3 25	11 07
9	Mo	14 37 09	7 01	5 27	11 59	4 07	9 02	3 03	9 31	1 47	0 15	11 50	4 49	4 01	morn
10	Tu	14 17 43	7 00	5 28	morn	5 31	10 08	3 41	10 28	3 11	0 59	morn	6 01	4 36	0 17
11	We	13 58 03	6 59	5 29	1 05	6 57	11 21	4 31	11 33	4 51	2 05	0 55	7 22	5 28	1 28
12	Th	13 38 10	6 58	5 30	2 12	8 20	morn	5 31	P. M.	6 17	3 29	1 59	8 43	6 29	2 37
13	Fri	13 18 02	6 57	5 31	3 14	9 45	0 32	6 26	1 56	7 25	4 45	3 01	10 05	7 44	3 41
14	Sat.	12 57 42	6 56	5 32	4 12	10 51	1 57	7 45	3 15	8 22	5 45	4 00	11 14	8 58	4 38
15	S	12 37 09	6 55	5 33	5 02	11 43	3 08	8 53	4 18	8 59	6 42	4 52	A. M.	10 05	5 24
16	Mo	12 16 24	6 54	5 34	5 47	morn	4 10	9 55	5 10	9 37	7 27	5 39	0 06	11 09	6 04
17	Tu	11 55 27	6 52	5 33	6 26	0 24	5 20	11 10	5 56	10 06	8 17	6 19	0 49	P. M.	6 36
18	We	11 34 19	6 51	5 37	sets	1 00	6 14	P. M.	6 38	10 30	9 04	sets	1 27	1 02	sets
19	Th	11 13 00	6 50	5 38	7 34	1 20	6 56	0 56	7 02	10 56	9 48	7 34	1 58	1 53	7 35
20	Fri	10 51 31	6 49	5 39	8 40	large.	large.	small	small	large.	small	8 37	large.	small	8 46
21	Sat.	10 29 51	6 48	5 40	9 45	2 03	8 34	2 56	8 10	11 38	11 50	9 39	2 47	3 36	9 56
22	S	10 08 02	6 47	5 41	10 47	2 34	9 21	4 00	8 55	A. M.	P. M.	10 39	3 17	4 32	11 03
23	Mo	9 46 04	6 46	5 42	11 48	3 09	10 14	5 09	9 46	0 19	2 09	11 38	3 48	5 23	morn
24	Tu	9 23 57	6 44	5 43	morn	3 55	11 13	6 21	10 45	1 16	3 22	morn	4 34	6 29	0 09
25	We	9 01 42	6 42	5 45	0 45	4 43	P. M.	7 37	11 49	2 27	4 43	0 33	5 25	7 26	1 08
26	Th	8 39 19	6 40	5 46	1 40	5 29	0 59	8 29	morn	3 41	6 05	1 27	6 29	8 33	2 06
27	Fri	8 16 49	6 39	5 47	2 30	6 26	1 51	9 24	0 41	4 36	7 00	2 16	7 30	9 41	2 56
28	Sat.	7 54 11	6 38	5 48	3 15	7 23	2 38	10 11	1 41	5 27	7 43	3 02	8 31	10 38	3 40

Ephemeris of the Planets for First, Tenth and Twentieth days of the Month.

[Calculated for the Meridian of San Francisco.]

Name of Planet.	First Day.		Tenth Day.		Twentieth Day.	
	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.
Mercury.....	1 10 even.	deg. m.	0 05 even.	deg. m.	10 56 morn.	deg. m.
Venus.....	1 05 "	52 20 S	1 13 "	48 20 S	1 20 even.	52 25 S
Mars.....	5 40 "	22 03 S	5 25 "	20 26 S	5 09 "	18 44 S
Jupiter.....	4 58 morn.	47 00 S	4 24 morn.	47 01 S	3 44 morn.	46 55 S
Saturn.....	3 39 "	37 37 S	3 02 "	37 27 S	2 21 "	37 13 S
Uranus.....	8 16 even.	14 54 S	7 40 even	14 55 S	7 00 even.	14 56 S

3d Month.

MARCH.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d h m	d h m
San Francisco. Full Moon.....	5 6 36 morn.	New Moon..... 19 6 27 morn.
" Last Quarter.....	12 10 45 "	First Quarter..... 27 0 48 "
San Diego..... Full Moon.....	5 6 57 "	New Moon..... 19 6 48 "
" Last Quarter.....	12 11 6 "	First Quarter..... 27 1 9 "
Portland..... Full Moon.....	5 6 33 "	New Moon..... 19 6 27 "
" Last Quarter.....	12 10 45 "	First Quarter..... 27 0 48 "

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN DIEGO.

ASTORIA.

D of M n ^o	D of W	Sun's Declination South	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water. (large)	Low water. (large)	High water. (small)	Low water. (small)	High water. large	High water. small	Moon sets	High water. large	High water. small	Moon sets
1	S	7 31 26 6 37 5 49	3 56	8 18	3 19 10 52	2 38	6 17	8 21	3 45	9 27	11 26	4 18			
2	Mo	7 03 35 6 38 5 50	4 31	9 08	3 54 11 22	3 33	6 56	8 42	4 23	10 15	10 A. M.	4 51			
3	Tu	6 45 33 6 34 5 50	5 05	9 55	4 23 11 45	4 18	7 33	9 04	4 57	10 59	0 02	5 19			
4	We	6 22 36 6 33 5 51	5 36 10 42	4 48	A. M.	4 59	8 21	9 21	5 31	11 45	0 26	5 46			
5	Th	5 59 28 6 31 5 53	rises 11 32	5 17	0 06	5 42	9 04	9 30	rises, P. M.	0 52	rises				
6	Fri	5 36 15 6 30 5 54	7 40	small	small	large.	large.	small	large.	7 38	small	large.	7 46		
7	Sat.	5 12 58 6 29 5 55	8 45	P. M.	6 20	1 03	7 09	10 53	10 27	8 39	2 10	1 57	8 56		
8	S	4 49 36 6 27 5 55	9 50	2 01	6 56	1 16	7 44	11 42	10 54	9 43	3 00	2 23	10 06		
9	Mo	4 26 11 6 26 5 56	11 02	3 04	7 41	1 35	8 22	P. M.	11 32	10 51	3 52	2 47	11 25		
10	Tu	4 02 42 6 24 5 58	morn.	4 21	8 45	2 04	9 09	1 45	A. M.	11 52	4 51	3 19	morn		
11	We	3 39 10 6 22 5 59	0 04	5 46	9 53	2 55	10 13	3 06	0 23	morn	5 59	3 58	0 28		
12	Th	3 15 35 6 21 6 00	1 08	7 14 11 26	3 52	11 22	4 48	1 34	0 55	7 18	5 00	1 33			
13	Fri	2 51 59 6 19 6 01	2 04	8 27	A. M.	5 14	P. M.	6 11	3 98	1 51	8 38	6 11	2 29		
14	Sat.	2 28 19 6 18 6 02	2 56	9 36	0 44	6 29	1 54	7 11	4 31	2 45	9 53	7 29	3 19		
15	S	2 04 39 6 17 6 03	3 40 10 31	2 03	7 48	3 03	8 00	5 39	3 31	10 54	8 48	3 59			
16	Mo	1 40 58 6 15 6 03	4 21 11 15	3 12	8 57	3 58	8 32	6 40	4 14	11 40	9 57	4 34			
17	Tu	1 17 15 6 13 6 04	4 56 11 48	4 11 10 01	4 47	9 00	7 30	4 52	A. M.	10 55	5 03				
18	We	53 32 6 11 6 05	5 29 A. M.	5 02 10 58	5 26	9 23	8 18	5 28	0 13	P. M.	5 31				
19	Th	29 48 6 10 6 06	sets	large.	large.	small	small	large.	small	sets	large.	small	sets		
20	Fri	6 07 6 03 6 07	7 26	0 36	6 42	P. M.	6 30	9 59	9 53	7 22	1 18	1 47	7 35		
21	Sat.	N. 17 31 6 07 6 07	8 30	0 59	7 27	1 49	7 03	10 24	10 45	8 22	1 44	2 33	8 48		
22	S	41 15 6 06 6 09	9 33	1 21	8 08	2 47	7 42	10 55	11 34	9 24	2 12	3 27	9 52		
23	Mo	1 01 54 6 04 6 10	10 31	1 46	8 51	3 46	8 23	11 34	P. M.	10 21	2 38	4 13	10 54		
24	Tu	1 28 31 6 03 6 11	11 30	2 15	9 33	4 41	9 05	A. M.	1 24	11 17	3 07	5 02	11 54		
25	We	1 52 03 6 02 6 12	morn.	3 03 10 33	5 57	10 09	0 23	2 39	morn.	3 49	5 50	morn			
26	Th	2 15 38 6 00 6 12	0 22	3 52	11 22	6 52	11 04	1 13	3 37	0 08	4 46	6 55	0 47		
27	Fri	2 39 07 5 53 6 13	1 09	4 51	P. M.	7 49	A. M.	2 48	5 12	0 56	5 44	7 55	1 33		
28	Sat.	3 02 33 5 56 6 14	1 51	5 50	1 05	8 38	0 06	4 01	6 17	1 39	6 48	8 55	2 14		
29	S	3 22 56 5 55 6 15	2 28	6 49	1 50	9 23	1 05	4 55	6 59	2 18	7 50	9 49	2 48		
30	Mo	3 49 14 5 53 6 16	3 02	7 48	2 34	10 02	2 04	5 50	7 36	2 54	8 50	10 37	3 18		
31	Tu	4 12 28 5 51 6 17	3 34	8 44	3 12	10 34	2 58	6 39	8 05	3 28	9 46	11 13	3 45		

Ephemeris of the Planets for First, Tenth and Twentieth days of the Month.

[Calculated for the Meridian of San Francisco.]

Name of Planet.	First Day.		Tenth Day.		Twentieth Day.	
	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.
Venus	h. m.	deg. m	h. m.	deg. m	h. m.	deg. m.
Mars.....	1 25 even.	38 50 S	1 30 even.	34 11 S	1 33 even.	29 08 S
Jupiter	4 54 "	17 20 S	4 42 "	16 06 S	4 28 "	14 57 S
Saturn.....	3 07 morn.	46 45 S	2 29 morn.	46 30 S	1 46 morn.	46 03 S
Uranus.....	1 43 "	36 57 S	1 06 "	36 41 S	0 23 "	36 21 S
	6 25 even.	14 55 S	5 50 even.	14 55 S	5 12 even.	14 54 S

4th Month.

APRIL.

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

		d h m	d h m
San Francisco.	Full Moon.	3 7 59 even.	New Moon..... 17 6 55 even.
"	Last Quarter.	10 5 13	First Quarter..... 25 7 58 "
San Diego.	Full Moon.	3 8 20	New Moon..... 17 7 16 "
"	Last Quarter.	10 5 34	First Quarter..... 25 8 19 "
Portland.	Full Moon.	3 7 59	New Moon..... 17 6 55 "
"	Last Quarter.	10 5 13	First Quarter..... 25 7 58 "

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN DIEGO.

ASTORIA.

D of M	D of W	Sun's Declination North	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water, large	Low water, large	High water, small	Low water, small	High water, large	High water, small	Moon sets	High water, large	High water, small	Moon sets
no		deg m s	h m	h m	h m	▲ M	P M	P M	▲ M	▲ M	P M	h m	▲ M	P M	h m
1 We	4 35 37	5 50 6	19	4 05	9 37	3 43	11 01	3 48	7 21	8 21	4 02	10 38	11 45	4 12	
2 Th	4 58 42	5 48 6	20	4 34	10 26	4 11	11 22	4 37	8 06	8 32	4 33	11 24	A. M.	4 35	
3 Fri	5 21 41	5 47 6	21	rises	small	small	large	large	small	large	rises	small	large	rises	
4 Sat.	5 44 35	5 46 6	22	7 40	P. M.	5 18	A. M.	6 04	9 56	9 30	7 31	P. M.	0 46	7 53	
5 S	6 07 22	5 44 6	22	8 47	1 00	5 55	0 14	6 42	10 43	9 55	8 37	2 02	1 22	9 06	
6 Mo	6 30 04	5 43 6	23	9 54	2 02	6 39	0 34	7 21	11 33	10 27	9 43	2 54	1 49	10 18	
7 Tu	6 52 38	5 42 6	24	11 00	3 07	7 31	1 02	8 07	P. M.	11 09	10 47	3 50	2 21	11 24	
8 We	7 15 06	5 40 6	24	morn	4 21	8 33	1 41	8 59	1 37	A. M.	11 47	4 43	2 57	morn	
9 Th	7 37 27	5 38 6	25	0 01	5 50	10 02	2 27	9 57	2 57	0 05	morn	5 54	3 44	0 24	
10 Fri	7 59 40	5 36 6	26	0 53	7 07	11 24	3 50	11 20	4 35	1 17	0 41	7 09	4 47	1 16	
11 Sat.	8 21 45	5 35 6	27	1 39	8 14	A. M.	5 09	P. M.	5 56	2 55	1 29	8 23	6 00	1 58	
12 S	8 43 42	5 34 6	28	2 19	9 14	0 41	6 26	1 41	6 49	4 24	2 11	9 29	7 18	2 34	
13 Mo	9 05 30	5 32 6	28	2 56	10 06	1 55	7 40	2 41	7 36	5 29	2 51	10 27	8 32	3 06	
14 Tu	9 27 09	5 31 6	29	3 29	10 43	3 02	8 52	3 38	8 05	6 34	3 26	11 07	9 42	3 33	
15 We	9 48 39	5 30 6	30	4 00	11 14	3 57	9 53	4 21	8 25	7 23	4 01	11 41	10 42	3 59	
16 Th	10 09 59	5 28 6	32	4 32	large	large	small	small	large	small	4 35	large	small	4 26	
17 Fri	10 31 10	5 27 6	33	5 05	11 53	5 43	11 55	5 31	8 51	9 16	5 11	A. M.	P. M.	4 54	
18 Sat.	10 52 09	5 26 6	34	sets	11 59	6 21	P. M.	5 57	9 12	10 01	sets	0 30	1 45	sets	
19 S	11 12 58	5 24 6	34	8 19	A. M.	6 46	1 25	6 20	9 42	10 44	8 09	0 56	2 31	8 40	
20 Mo	11 33 36	5 23 6	35	9 17	0 24	7 42	2 50	7 14	10 13	11 32	9 06	1 27	3 22	9 41	
21 Tu	11 54 03	5 22 6	36	10 11	0 50	8 20	3 44	7 56	10 52	P. M.	9 58	1 55	3 56	10 35	
22 We	12 14 17	5 21 6	37	11 01	1 19	8 49	4 19	8 31	11 40	1 08	10 48	2 30	4 39	11 25	
23 Th	12 34 20	5 20 6	38	11 45	2 09	9 34	5 07	9 24	A. M.	2 04	11 33	3 10	5 21	morn	
24 Fri	12 54 10	5 18 6	39	morn	3 10	10 25	5 58	10 25	0 37	2 53	morn	4 01	6 08	0 09	
25 Sat.	13 13 48	5 16 6	40	0 24	4 14	11 15	6 48	11 29	2 00	4 04	0 14	5 02	7 01	0 46	
26 S	13 33 14	5 15 6	41	1 00	5 18	P. M.	7 32	A. M.	3 20	5 06	0 51	6 05	7 52	1 17	
27 Mo	13 52 23	5 14 6	42	1 33	6 23	0 51	8 13	0 28	4 31	5 57	1 26	7 12	8 39	1 46	
28 Tu	14 11 20	5 12 6	42	2 03	7 27	1 33	8 51	1 27	5 28	6 28	1 59	8 19	9 26	2 11	
29 We	14 30 04	5 11 6	43	2 32	8 30	2 15	9 26	2 27	6 28	6 54	2 30	9 23	10 06	2 36	
30 Th	14 48 33	5 10 6	44	3 02	small	small	large	large	small	large	3 03	small	large	3 01	

Ephemeris of the Planets for First, Tenth and Twentieth days of the Month.

[Calculated for the Meridian of San Francisco.]

Name of Planet.	First Day.		Tenth Day.		Twentieth Day.	
	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.
Venus.....	h. m.	deg. m.	h. m.	deg. m.	h. m.	deg. m.
Mars.....	1 44 even.	23 30 S	1 52 even.	19 48 S	2 02 even.	16 26 S *
Jupiter.....	4 12 "	13 54 S	4 60 "	13 20 S	3 47 "	13 00 S
Saturn.....	0 54 morn.	45 37 S	0 15 morn.	45 12 S	11 26 "	44 44 S
Uranus.....	11 29 even.	35 59 S	10 51 even.	35 43 S	10 09 "	35 28 S
	4 26 "	14 52 S	3 52 "	14 50 S	3 14 "	14 48 S

5th Month.

MAY.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

		d	h	m		d	h	m		
San Francisco.	Full Moon.	3	6	42	morn.	New Moon.	17	8	38	morn.
"	Last Quarter.	9	11	5	even.	First Quarter.	25	0	37	even.
San Diego.	Full Moon.	3	7	3	morn.	New Moon.	17	8	59	morn.
"	Last Quarter.	9	11	26	even.	First Quarter.	25	0	58	even.
Portland.	Full Moon.	3	6	42	morn.	New Moon.	17	8	38	morn.
"	Last Quarter.	9	11	5	even.	First Quarter.	25	0	37	even.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN DIEGO.

ASTORIA.

D of M no	D of W	Sun's Declination North	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water. small	Low water. small	High water. large	Low water. large	High water. small	High water. large	Moon sets	High water. small	High water. large	Moon sets	
		deg m s	h m	h m	h m	A M	P M	P M	N	A M	P M	N	A M	P M	h m	
1	Fri	15 06 47	5 09	6 45	3 33	10 18	3 32	10 28	4 17	8 10	7 44	3 37	11 12	11 25	3 27	
2	Sat	15 24 46	5 08	6 46	4 10	11 15	4 10	10 49	4 56	9 00	8 12	4 16	P. M.	11 51	4 09	
3	S	15 42 31	5 07	6 47	rises	P. M.	4 51	11 14	5 36	9 48	8 42	rises	0 59	A. M.	rises	
4	Mo	15 59 59	5 05	6 49	8 46	1 19	5 43	11 53	6 19	10 44	9 22	8 33	2 06	0 26	9 10	
5	Tu	16 17 12	5 04	6 50	9 52	2 20	6 32	A. M.	7 11	11 34	10 02	9 40	2 56	1 13	10 18	
6	We	16 34 09	5 03	6 51	10 48	3 26	7 38	0 26	7 56	P. M.	10 52	10 36	3 49	1 57	11 12	
7	Th	16 50 49	5 02	6 52	11 37	4 28	8 45	1 26	8 56	1 31	11 51	11 27	4 40	2 42	11 58	
8	Fri	17 07 13	5 02	6 52	morn.	9 37	10 04	2 30	9 55	2 35	A. M.	morn.	5 39	3 31	morn	
9	Sat	17 23 19	5 01	6 53	0 20	6 44	11 25	3 49	11 04	4 04	1 03	0 12	6 45	4 34	0 36	
10	S	17 39 08	5 00	6 54	0 57	7 41	A. M.	5 10	P. M.	5 18	2 44	0 51	7 50	5 48	1 08	
11	Mo	17 54 40	4 04	5 56	55	1 30	8 31	0 37	6 27	1 13	6 07	4 16	1 27	8 45	7 05	1 36
12	Tu	18 09 53	4 57	6 55	2 02	9 15	1 45	7 41	2 09	6 45	5 25	2 02	9 36	8 20	2 02	
13	We	18 24 49	4 56	6 56	2 33	large.	large.	small	small	large.	small	2 36	large.	small	2 28	
14	Th	18 39 26	4 55	6 56	3 06	10 15	3 57	10 09	3 45	7 23	7 46	3 11	10 49	10 41	2 56	
15	Fri	18 53 44	4 54	6 57	3 39	4 43	11 05	4 19	7 46	8 33	3 47	11 16	11 38	3 24		
16	Sat	19 17 43	4 54	6 58	4 17	10 58	5 26	P. M.	5 00	8 13	9 18	4 26	11 45	P. M.	3 58	
17	S	19 21 23	4 53	6 59	4 54	11 19	6 03	0 58	5 35	8 35	10 03	5 05	A. M.	1 20	4 35	
18	Mo	19 34 42	4 52	7 00	sets	11 34	6 37	1 45	6 09	9 08	10 41	sets	0 13	2 14	sets	
19	Tu	19 47 42	4 51	7 01	8 55	A. M.	7 04	2 28	6 40	9 42	11 24	8 42	0 51	3 00	9 20	
20	We	20 00 22	4 50	7 02	9 41	0 11	7 36	3 09	7 26	10 21	P. M.	9 28	1 26	3 37	10 05	
21	Th	20 12 41	4 49	7 03	10 22	0 52	8 07	3 40	8 07	11 12	0 45	10 12	2 03	4 10	10 45	
22	Fri	20 24 40	4 49	7 04	10 58	1 42	8 43	4 16	8 57	A. M.	1 28	10 49	2 44	4 43	11 17	
23	Sat	20 36 17	4 48	7 05	11 42	2 39	3 25	4 53	9 49	0 07	1 53	11 34	3 30	5 17	11 57	
24	S	20 47 34	4 48	7 06	morn.	4 01	10 29	5 51	11 05	1 33	2 59	11 56	4 42	6 09	morn	
25	Mo	20 58 29	4 47	7 07	0 02	4 53	10 59	6 17	11 53	2 38	3 38	morn	5 31	6 38	0 12	
26	Tu	21 09 02	4 47	7 07	0 33	6 01	11 46	6 57	morn	4 02	4 28	0 29	6 41	7 24	0 33	
27	We	21 19 14	4 46	7 08	1 01	small	small	large.	large.	small	large.	1 01	small	large.	1 02	
28	Th	21 29 03	4 45	7 09	1 31	8 09	P. M.	8 19	1 56	6 20	5 54	1 34	8 56	9 09	1 27	
29	Fri	21 38 30	4 45	7 10	2 04	9 18	2 13	8 52	2 47	7 22	6 34	2 07	10 02	9 49	1 54	
30	Sat	21 47 35	4 44	7 10	2 40	10 26	3 03	9 26	3 39	8 13	7 07	2 48	11 08	10 35	2 26	
31	S	21 56 16	4 44	7 11	3 22	11 30	3 54	10 04	4 31	9 01	7 39	3 31	P. M.	11 13	3 02	

Ephemeris of the Planets for First, Tenth and Twentieth days of the Month.

[Calculated for the Meridian of San Francisco.]

Name of Planet.	First Day.		Tenth Day.		Twentieth Day.		
	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	
Venus	2 14	even.	13 50	S	2 26	even.	
Mars	3 33	"	12 58	S	3 22	"	
Jupiter	10 38	"	44 15	S	9 59	"	
Saturn	9 24	"	35 15	S	8 47	"	
Uranus	2 33	"	14 45	S	1 59	"	
					14 43	S	
					1 23	"	
						14 40	S

6th Month.

JUNE.

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

		d h m	d h m
San Francisco.	Full Moon	1 3 20 even.	New Moon..... 15 11 26 even.
"	Last Quarter	8 5 42 morn.	First Quarter..... 24 2 21 morn.
San Diego.	Full Moon	1 3 41 even.	Full Moon..... 30 10 38 even.
"	Last Quarter	8 6 3 morn.	New Moon..... 15 11 47 "
Portland.	Full Moon	1 3 20 even.	First Quarter..... 24 2 42 morn.
"	Last Quarter	8 5 42 morn.	Full Moon..... 30 10 57 even.
			New Moon..... 15 11 26 "
			First Quarter..... 24 2 21 morn.
			Full Moon..... 30 10 36 even.

SAN FRANCISCO.

D of M no.	P of W	Sun's Declination	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water.	Low water.	High water.	Low water.	P M	P M	P M	P M	A M
		North	deg m s	h m s	h m s	h m s	h m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 Mo	22 04	85 4 43	7 11	rises	0 28	4 40	10 34	5 22	9 52	8 20	rises	1 02	A.M.	rises
2 Tu	22 12	32 4 43	7 11	8 36	1 34	5 46	11 34	6 04	10 42	9 02	8 23	2 01	0 08	9 00
3 We	22 20	04 4 43	7 12	9 30	2 27	6 44	A.M.	7 04	11 30	9 50	9 19	2 52	0 54	9 52
4 Th	22 27	14 4 43	7 12	10 17	3 16	7 43	0 29	7 54	P.M.	10 48	10 08	3 38	1 43	10 36
5 Fri	22 34	00 4 43	7 13	10 58	4 06	8 47	1 28	8 43	1 06	11 46	10 51	4 21	2 33	11 11
6 Sat	22 40	22 4 43	7 13	11 33	5 04	10 00	2 32	9 33	1 58	A.M.	11 28	5 10	3 24	11 40
7 S	22 46	21 4 43	7 14	morn.	5 59	11 18	3 50	10 36	3 07	0 56	morn.	6 02	4 26	morn.
8 Mo	22 51	55 4 42	7 14	0 05	6 50	A.M.	5 09	11 37	4 16	2 25	0 04	6 56	5 37	0 07
9 Tu	22 57	06 4 42	7 15	0 37	large.	large	small	small	large.	small	0 39	large.	small	0 34
10 We	23 01	52 4 42	7 16	1 08	8 25	1 19	7 21	P.M.	5 45	5 24	1 13	8 45	7 59	1 00
11 Th	23 06	14 4 42	7 16	1 41	9 04	2 31	8 43	2 19	6 23	6 31	1 48	9 32	9 14	1 28
12 Fri	23 10	12 4 42	7 17	2 06	9 34	3 32	9 54	3 08	6 53	7 33	2 25	10 11	10 21	1 58
13 Sat	23 13	45 4 42	7 17	2 54	9 59	4 21	11 00	3 55	7 16	8 25	3 05	10 44	11 26	2 32
14 S	23 16	58 4 42	7 17	3 38	10 23	5 04	11 59	4 36	7 48	9 06	3 50	11 16	P.M.	3 14
15 Mo	23 19	37 4 42	7 18	4 23	10 46	5 41	P.M.	5 18	8 16	9 54	4 35	11 50	1 11	3 58
16 Tu	23 21	57 4 42	7 18	sets	11 10	6 16	1 40	5 52	8 44	10 32	sets	A.M.	1 51	sets
17 We	23 23	51 4 42	7 18	8 21	11 50	6 40	2 10	6 22	9 21	11 08	8 10	0 27	2 38	8 44
18 Th	23 25	21 4 42	7 19	8 59	A.M.	7 15	2 48	7 05	10 00	11 45	8 49	1 04	3 11	9 19
19 Fri	23 26	26 4 42	7 19	9 33	0 32	7 33	3 06	7 47	10 45	P.M.	9 25	1 41	3 40	9 49
20 Sat	23 27	06 4 42	7 19	10 05	1 17	8 08	3 31	8 27	11 37	0 49	9 59	2 21	4 08	10 17
21 S	23 27	13 4 42	7 20	10 33	2 09	8 37	3 59	9 18	A.M.	1 23	10 28	3 02	4 29	10 40
22 Mo	23 27	12 4 42	7 20	11 02	3 10	9 16	4 34	10 10	0 34	1 34	10 57	3 54	5 01	11 05
23 Tu	23 26	37 4 42	7 20	11 31	4 20	10 05	5 16	11 13	1 50	2 16	11 32	4 56	5 39	11 29
24 We	23 25	38 4 43	7 20	morn.	small	small	large.	large.	small	large.	morn.	small	large.	11 55
25 Th	23 24	15 4 43	7 20	0 02	6 31	11 45	6 41	A.M.	4 47	4 21	0 06	7 08	7 21	morn.
26 Fri	23 22	26 4 44	7 20	0 35	7 46	P.M.	7 20	1 09	5 57	5 09	0 41	8 21	8 08	0 23
27 Sat	23 20	13 4 44	7 20	1 13	9 05	1 42	8 05	2 07	7 03	5 57	1 22	9 41	9 03	0 56
28 S	23 17	36 4 44	7 20	1 58	10 20	2 44	8 54	3 10	8 04	6 42	2 07	10 55	10 02	1 56
29 Mo	23 14	34 4 45	7 21	2 49	11 28	3 40	9 84	4 15	8 55	7 23	3 02	P.M.	11 02	2 25
30 Tu	23 11	07 4 45	7 21	rises	P. M.	4 45	10 33	5 04	9 48	8 08	rises	0 56	11 49	rises

SAN DIEGO.

D of M no.	P of W	High water.	High water.	Moon rises	High water.	High water.	Moon rises							
		water.	water.	small	large	water.	water.	small	large	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 Mo	22 04	85 4 43	7 11	rises	0 28	4 40	10 34	5 22	9 52	8 20	rises	1 02	A.M.	rises
2 Tu	22 12	32 4 43	7 11	8 36	1 34	5 46	11 34	6 04	10 42	9 02	8 23	2 01	0 08	9 00
3 We	22 20	04 4 43	7 12	9 30	2 27	6 44	A.M.	7 04	11 30	9 50	9 19	2 52	0 54	9 52
4 Th	22 27	14 4 43	7 12	10 17	3 16	7 43	0 29	7 54	P.M.	10 48	10 08	3 38	1 43	10 36
5 Fri	22 34	00 4 43	7 13	10 58	4 06	8 47	1 28	8 43	1 06	11 46	10 51	4 21	2 33	11 11
6 Sat	22 40	22 4 43	7 13	11 33	5 04	10 00	2 32	9 33	1 58	A.M.	11 28	5 10	3 24	11 40
7 S	22 46	21 4 43	7 14	morn.	5 59	11 18	3 50	10 36	3 07	0 56	morn.	6 02	4 26	morn.
8 Mo	22 51	55 4 42	7 14	0 05	6 50	A.M.	5 09	11 37	4 16	2 25	0 04	6 56	5 37	0 07
9 Tu	22 57	06 4 42	7 15	0 37	large.	large	small	small	large.	small	0 39	large.	small	0 34
10 We	23 01	52 4 42	7 16	1 08	8 25	1 19	7 21	P.M.	5 45	5 24	1 13	8 45	7 59	1 00
11 Th	23 06	14 4 42	7 16	1 41	9 04	2 31	8 43	2 19	6 23	6 31	1 48	9 32	9 14	1 28
12 Fri	23 10	12 4 42	7 17	2 06	9 34	3 32	9 54	3 08	6 53	7 33	2 25	10 11	10 21	1 58
13 Sat	23 13	45 4 42	7 17	2 54	9 59	4 21	11 00	3 55	7 16	8 25	3 05	10 44	11 26	2 32
14 S	23 16	58 4 42	7 17	3 38	10 23	5 04	11 59	4 36	7 48	9 06	3 50	11 16	P.M.	3 14
15 Mo	23 19	37 4 42	7 18	4 23	10 46	5 41	P.M.	5 18	8 16	9 54	4 35	11 50	1 11	3 58
16 Tu	23 21	57 4 42	7 18	sets	11 10	6 16	1 40	5 52	8 44	10 32	sets	A.M.	1 51	sets
17 We	23 23	51 4 42	7 18	8 21	11 50	6 40	2 10	6 22	9 21	11 08	8 10	0 27	2 38	8 44
18 Th	23 25	21 4 42	7 19	8 59	A.M.	7 15	2 48	7 05	10 00	11 45	8 49	1 04	3 11	9 19
19 Fri	23 26	26 4 42	7 19	9 33	0 32	7 33	3 06	7 47	10 45	P.M.	9 25	1 41	3 40	9 49
20 Sat	23 27	06 4 42	7 19	10 05	1 17	8 08	3 31	8 27	11 37	0 49	9 59	2 21	4 08	10 17
21 S	23 27	13 4 42	7 20	2 09	8 37	3 59	9 18	A.M.	1 23	10 28	3 02	4 29	10 40	
22 Mo	23 27	12 4 42	7 20	3 10	9 16	4 34	10 10	10 0	1 34	10 57	3 54	5 01	11 05	
23 Tu	23 26	37 4 42	7 20	11 31	4 20	10 05	5 16	11 13	1 50	2 16	11 32	4 56	5 39	11 29
24 We	23 25	38 4 43	7 20	morn.	small	small	large.	large.	small	large.	morn.	small	large.	11 55
25 Th	23 24	15 4 43	7 20	0 02	6 31	11 45	6 41	A.M.	4 47	4 21	0 06	7 08	7 21	morn.
26 Fri	23 22	26 4 44	7 20	0 35	7 46	P.M.	7 20	1 09	5 57	5 09	0 41	8 21	8 08	0 23
27 Sat	23 20	13 4 44	7 20	1 13	9 05	1 42	8 05	2 07	7 03	5 57	1 22	9 41	9 03	0 56
28 S	23 17	36 4 44	7 20	1 58	10 20	2 44	8 54	3 10	8 04	6 42	2 07	10 55	10 02	1 56
29 Mo	23 14	34 4 45	7 21	2 49	11 28	3 40	9 84	4 15	8 55	7 23	3 02	P.M.	11 02	2 25
30 Tu	23 11	07 4 45	7 21	rises	P. M.	4 45	10 33	5 04	9 48	8 08	rises	0 56	11 49	rises

Ephemeris of the Planets for First, Tenth and Twentieth days of the Month.
[Calculated for the Meridian of San Francisco.]

Name of Planet.	First Day.		Tenth Day.		Twentieth Day.	
	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.
Venus	2 52 even.	13 44 S	3 00 even.	15 42 S	3 06 even.	18 48 S
Mars	2 54 "	14 44 S	2 43 "	15 45 S	2 29 "	17 03 S
Jupiter	8 27 "	43 25 S	7 51 "	43 23 S	7 11 "	43 26 S
Saturn	7 19 "	35 02 S	6 44 "	35 06 S	6 05 "	35 14 S
Uranus	0 39 "	14 37 S	0 05 "	14 34 S	11 28 morn.	14 32 S

7th Month.

JULY.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d	h	m	d	h	m
San Francisco. Last Quarter.....	7	2	18 even.	First Quarter.....	23	1 22 even.
" New Moon.....	15	2	44	Full Moon.....	30	5 23 morn.
San Diego.....Last Quarter.....	7	2	39	" First Quarter.....	23	1 43 even.
" New Moon.....	15	3	5	Full Moon.....	30	5 44 morn.
Portland.....Last Quarter.....	7	2	18	" First Quarter.....	23	1 22 even.
" New Moon.....	15	2	44	Full Moon.....	30	5 23 morn.

SAN FRANCISCO.

D of M	D of W	Sun's Declination		Sun rises	Sun sets	High water small	Low water small	High water large	Low water large	High water small			High water large			Moon rises						
		deg	m	h	m	h	m	p	m	a	m	p	m	h	m	p	m	h	m			
1 We	23	7	16	4	46	7	21	8	07	1	25	5	42	11	27	6	03	10	33	8 53	7 57	
2 Th	23	3	11	4	46	7	21	8	53	2	13	6	40	A.M.	6	52	11	14	9 42	8 44		
3 Fri	22	58	22	4	47	7	21	9	31	2	56	7	37	0	25	7	40	11	54	10 84	9 26	
4 Sat.	22	53	19	4	47	7	21	10	07	3	36	8	32	1	22	8	23	P. M.	11	32	10 04	
5 S	22	47	51	4	48	7	20	10	38	4	23	9	37	2	22	9	08	1	20	A. M.	10 38	
6 Mo	22	42	00	4	48	7	20	11	11	5	14	10	50	3	33	10	01	2	10	0	38	
7 Tu	22	35	45	4	49	7	20	11	44	large	large	small	small	large	small	11	50	large	small	11	32	
8 We	22	29	08	4	49	7	20	morn	6	37	A.M.	6	19	11	55	4	03	3	45	morn	6 55	
9 Th	22	22	05	4	50	7	19	0	18	7	21	1	05	7	27	P.M.	4	53	5	13	0	26
10 Fri	22	14	40	4	50	7	19	0	55	8	01	2	08	8	47	1	42	5	36	6	25	
11 Sat.	22	06	53	4	51	7	19	1	38	8	36	3	06	10	01	2	38	6	16	7	26	
12 S	21	58	42	4	51	7	19	2	20	9	09	3	54	11	02	3	26	6	48	8	22	
13 Mo	21	50	08	4	52	7	18	3	09	9	36	4	39	P.M.	4	15	7	19	9	04		
14 Tu	21	41	12	4	52	7	18	4	02	10	11	5	06	0	36	4	48	7	56	9	43	
15 We	21	32	54	4	53	7	18	4	56	10	49	5	36	1	09	5	26	8	29	10	20	
16 Th	21	22	14	4	54	7	17	sets	11	37	6	04	1	37	6	04	9	07	10	45		
17 Fri	21	15	38	4	55	7	17	8	08	A.M.	6	38	2	11	6	52	9	49	11	11		
18 Sat.	21	01	49	4	56	7	16	8	36	0	22	6	50	2	12	7	26	10	33	11	35	
19 S	20	51	04	4	56	7	16	9	06	1	08	7	14	2	32	8	08	11	24	11	59	
20 Mo	20	39	58	4	57	7	15	9	33	1	59	7	44	2	55	8	52	A.M.	P.M.	9	32	
21 Tu	20	28	31	4	58	7	14	10	03	small	small	large	large	small	large	10	06	small	large	9	58	
22 We	20	16	44	4	59	7	14	10	36	3	55	9	09	4	05	10	33	1	28	1	02	
23 Th	20	04	36	4	59	7	13	11	10	5	12	10	07	4	46	11	33	2	52	2	04	
24 Fri	19	52	09	5	00	7	12	11	49	6	32	11	09	5	32	A.M.	4	24	3	18	11	59
25 Sat.	19	39	21	5	01	7	11	morn	7	51	P.M.	6	25	0	37	5	43	4	26	morn	8 13	
26 S	19	26	14	5	02	7	10	0	37	9	13	1	25	7	19	1	43	6	59	5	27	
27 Mo	19	12	49	5	03	7	09	1	31	10	32	2	44	8	32	2	49	8	04	6	24	
28 Tu	18	59	03	5	04	7	08	2	33	11	32	3	49	9	34	4	02	8	54	7	14	
29 We	18	44	59	5	04	7	07	3	43	P.M.	4	49	10	34	4	59	9	41	8	09	3	54
30 Th	18	30	37	5	05	7	06	rises	1	03	5	44	11	29	5	49	10	17	8	57	rises	1 33
31 Fri	18	15	56	5	06	7	05	8	01	1	44	6	40	A.M.	6	30	10	42	9	40	7	53

*Ephemeris of the Planets for First, Tenth and Twentieth days of the Month.
[Calculated for the Meridian of San Francisco.]*

Name of Planet.	First Day.		Tenth Day.		Twentieth Day.	
	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.
Venus.....	h. m.	deg. m.	h. m.	deg. m.	h. m.	deg. m.
	3 09 even.	22 49 S	3 09 even.	26 37 S	3 08 even.	31 06 S
Mars.....	2 14	"	18 51 S	2 01	"	20 29 S
Jupiter.....	6 30	"	43 37 S	5 56	"	43 52 S
Saturn.....	5 24	"	35 27 S	4 50	"	35 41 S
Uranus.....	10 48	morn.	14 30 S	10 15	morn.	14 28 S

8th Month.

AUGUST.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

SAN FRANCISCO

SAN DIEGO

ASTORIA

D of M N o	D of W	Sun's Declination North				Sun rises		Sun sets		Moon rises		High water small		Low water small		High water large		Low water large		High water small		High water large		Moon rises		High water small		High water large		Moon rises		
		deg	m	s	H	M	H	M	P	M	P	M	A	M	A	M	P	M	P	M	A	M	P	M	A	M	H	M				
1	Sat	18	00	57	5	07	7	05	8	36	2	17	7	31	0	30	7	16	11	13	10	31	8	36	2	43	1	26	8	37		
2	S	17	45	40	5	08	7	04	9	10	2	48	8	24	1	27	7	55	11	43	11	27	9	13	3	13	2	18	9	06		
3	Mo	17	30	07	5	09	7	03	9	43	large	large	small	small	P.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	P.	M.	A.	M.	P.	M.	A.	M.	H.	M.		
4	Tu	17	14	16	5	10	7	02	10	17	3	59	10	27	3	41	9	17	large	small	10	25	4	15	4	06	10	03				
5	We	16	58	08	5	11	7	01	10	57	4	46	11	33	4	49	10	03	1	44	1	55	11	06	5	01	5	04	10	38		
6	Th	16	41	43	5	11	7	00	11	35	5	33	A.	M.	6	12	11	07	3	02	3	16	11	46	5	57	6	16	11	13		
7	Fri	16	25	03	5	12	6	59	morn	6	13	0	38	7	33	P.	M.	4	07	4	52	morn	6	54	7	32	11	55				
8	Sat.	16	08	06	5	12	6	58	0	19	7	01	1	31	8	39	1	03	4	56	6	13	0	31	7	54	8	49	morn			
9	S	15	50	53	5	13	6	57	1	06	7	42	2	31	9	55	2	07	5	44	7	12	1	19	8	50	9	55	0	41		
10	Mo	15	33	26	5	14	6	56	1	57	8	29	3	12	10	42	2	54	6	25	8	03	2	09	9	42	10	59	1	33		
11	Tu	15	15	43	5	15	6	55	2	50	9	11	3	54	11	27	3	44	7	02	8	49	3	00	10	26	11	53	2	27		
12	We	14	57	46	5	17	6	53	3	46	9	53	4	26	11	59	4	26	7	42	9	18	3	55	11	07	P.	M.	3	27		
13	Th	14	39	34	5	17	6	51	4	41	10	35	4	54	P.	M.	5	08	8	24	9	46	4	49	11	49	1	06	4	26		
14	Fri	14	21	08	5	18	6	50	sets	11	35	5	21	0	49	5	45	9	04	10	10	sets	A.	M.	1	36	sets					
15	Sat.	14	02	28	5	19	6	49	7	11	A.	M.	6	03	1	25	6	39	9	45	10	30	7	08	0	38	1	31	7	16		
16	S	13	43	36	5	20	6	48	7	39	small	small	large	large	large	small	large	7	38	small	large	7	40									
17	Mo	13	24	30	5	20	6	48	8	07	0	59	6	35	1	41	7	47	11	24	11	03	8	09	1	57	2	17	8	04		
18	Tu	13	05	11	5	21	6	47	8	33	1	51	7	05	2	01	8	23	A.	M.	11	22	8	42	2	43	2	30	8	30		
19	We	12	45	40	5	22	6	46	9	11	2	46	7	41	2	20	9	07	0	18	11	39	9	17	3	29	2	56	9	58		
20	Th	12	25	57	5	23	6	45	9	49	3	55	8	32	2	55	10	00	1	19	P.	M.	9	58	4	23	3	16	9	32		
21	Fri	12	06	03	5	24	6	43	10	32	5	18	9	42	3	52	11	10	2	33	1	11	10	42	5	31	3	50	10	10		
22	Sat.	11	45	56	5	25	6	41	11	22	6	35	10	47	4	41	A.	M.	4	10	2	33	11	34	6	46	4	38	10	58		
23	S	11	25	39	5	25	6	40	morn	8	00	P.	M.	6	00	0	11	5	44	4	04	morn	8	07	5	47	11	53				
24	Mo	11	05	11	5	26	6	39	0	18	9	14	1	31	7	16	1	30	6	54	5	14	0	30	9	28	7	00	morn			
25	Tu	10	44	32	5	27	6	37	1	22	10	21	2	48	8	33	2	41	7	58	6	26	1	33	10	42	8	19	0	58		
26	We	10	23	44	5	28	6	35	2	31	11	14	3	55	9	40	3	48	8	41	7	21	2	41	11	42	9	37	2	11		
27	Th	10	02	45	5	29	6	33	3	41	11	53	4	49	10	39	4	41	9	14	8	12	3	49	P.	M.	10	45	3	25		
28	Fri	9	41	37	5	30	6	31	rises	P.	M.	5	40	11	36	5	25	9	46	9	04	rises	1	03	11	39	rises					
29	Sat.	9	20	19	5	31	6	30	7	06	1	01	6	37	A.	M.	6	04	9	54	9	38	7	07	1	29	A.	M.	7	05		
30	S	8	58	53	5	33	6	29	7	40	large	large	small	small	large	small	7	44	large	small	7	34										
31	Mo	8	37	18	5	34	6	27	8	16	1	48	8	16	1	46	7	22	10	34	11	44	8	22	2	21	2	21	8	05		

Ephemeris of the Planets for First, Tenth and Twentieth days of the Month

[Calculated for the Meridian of San Francisco.]

Name of Planet.	First Day.		Tenth Day.		Twentieth Day.	
	Meridian passage.	Declination.	Meridian passage.	Declination.	Meridian passage.	Declination.
Venus	h. m.	deg. m.	h. m.	deg. m.	h. m.	deg. m.
	2 57 even.	36 35 S	2 45 even.	40 32 S	2 27 even.	44 32 S
Mars	1 28 "	25 05 S	1 14 "	27 10 S	0 58 "	29 35 S
Jupiter.....	4 38 "	44 48 S	4 07 "	45 17 S	3 33 "	45 53 S
Saturn.....	3 30 "	36 25 S	2 57 "	36 47 S	2 22 "	37 12 S
Uranus	8 53 morn.	14 24 S	8 20 morn.	14 23 S	7 41 morn.	14 21 S

9th Month.

SEPTEMBER.

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

		d	h	m	d	h	m	
San Francisco	Last Quarter	4	4	59 even.	First Quarter	20	5 23 morn.	
"	New Moon	12	8	32	"	Full Moon	26	9 52 even.
San Diego	Last Quarter	4	5	20	"	First Quarter	20	5 44 morn.
"	New Moon	12	8	53	"	Full Moon	26	10 13 even.
Portland	Last Quarter	4	4	59	"	First Quarter	20	5 23 morn.
"	New Moon	12	8	32	"	Full Moon	26	9 52 even.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN DIEGO.

ASTORIA.

D of M	D of W	Sun's Declination North	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water large	Low water large	High water small	Low water small	High water large	High water small	Moon rises	High water large	High water small	Moon rises															
no	deg	m	s	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m															
1 Tu	8	15	34	5	34	6	26	8	53	2	15	9	02	2	38	7	52	11	08	A. M.	9 02	2	49	3	10	8 37				
2 We	7	53	43	5	35	6	25	9	33	2	50	9	55	3	41	8	36	11	52	0	40	9	43	3	23	4	04	9 12		
3 Th	7	31	43	5	36	6	24	10	16	3	34	10	52	4	50	9	27	P. M.	1	42	10	28	4	05	4	58	9 53			
4 Fri	7	09	33	5	36	6	23	11	03	4	28	11	58	6	00	10	24	2	03	2	48	11	16	5	06	6	00	10 39		
5 Sat.	6	47	22	5	37	6	21	11	52	5	17	A. M.	7	22	11	34	3	20	4	19	morn.	6	10	7	07	11	28			
6 S	6	25	02	5	38	6	19	morn.	6	11	0	47	8	17	P. M.	4	23	5	44	0	04	7	18	8	19	morn.	7	05		
7 Mo	6	02	35	5	39	6	17	0	45	7	10	1	36	9	09	1	26	5	19	6	47	0	56	8	18	9	24	0	22	
8 Tu	5	40	01	5	39	6	16	1	38	8	08	2	25	9	58	2	25	6	12	7	35	1	48	9	15	10	25	1	18	
9 We	5	17	22	5	40	6	15	2	34	8	54	3	06	10	39	3	20	6	55	8	16	2	42	10	08	11	14	2	18	
10 Th	4	54	38	5	41	6	13	3	30	9	43	3	40	11	08	4	04	7	36	8	41	3	36	10	56	11	55	3	18	
11 Fri	4	31	48	5	41	6	12	4	27	10	29	4	11	11	33	4	47	8	22	9	02	4	31	11	41	P. M.	4	20		
12 Sat.	4	08	54	5	42	6	10	5	24	11	15	4	35	11	53	5	29	9	10	9	22	5	26	A. M.	0	48	5	22		
13 S	3	45	55	5	43	6	09	sets	small	small	large	large	small	large	small	large	sets	small	large	sets	small	large	sets	small	large	sets	small	large	sets	
14 Mo	3	22	53	5	44	6	07	6	41	A. M.	5	27	P. M.	6	51	10	36	9	50	6	44	1	09	1	22	6	34			
15 Tu	2	59	46	5	45	6	04	7	16	1	04	5	59	0	38	7	25	11	25	10	10	7	23	1	53	1	40	7	06	
16 We	2	33	37	5	46	6	03	7	51	2	02	6	39	1	02	8	07	A. M.	10	37	7	59	2	44	2	11	7	35		
17 Th	2	13	24	5	47	6	02	8	32	2	58	7	22	1	32	8	50	0	14	10	52	8	42	3	31	2	38	8	12	
18 Fri	1	50	09	5	48	6	00	9	18	4	02	8	14	2	08	9	38	1	14	11	42	9	29	4	25	3	26	8	54	
19 Sat.	1	26	51	5	49	5	58	10	11	5	21	9	33	3	21	10	51	2	20	P. M.	10	23	5	23	4	16	9	46		
20 S	1	03	32	5	50	5	56	11	11	6	38	10	55	4	40	A. M.	3	56	2	16	11	23	6	37	5	28	10	47		
21 Mo	0	40	11	5	50	5	55	morn.	7	50	P. M.	6	02	0	05	5	31	3	59	morn.	7	57	6	52	11	55				
22 Tu	0	16	48	5	51	5	54	0	17	8	54	1	35	7	20	1	17	6	38	5	18	0	27	9	11	8	14	morn.	22	
23 We	8	06	35	5	52	5	52	1	23	9	52	2	48	8	38	2	21	7	32	6	30	1	32	10	19	9	34	1	06	
24 Th	0	29	59	5	53	5	50	2	34	10	38	3	52	9	48	3	24	8	11	7	29	2	40	11	13	10	48	2	22	
25 Fri	0	53	24	5	54	5	49	3	43	11	13	4	49	10	49	4	16	8	38	8	22	3	46	11	51	11	46	3	36	
26 Sat.	1	16	48	5	55	5	48	4	52	large	large	small	small	large	small	large	small	large	small	large	small	large	small	large	small	large	small	large	small	large
27 S	1	40	12	5	58	5	47	rises	P. M.	6	23	A. M.	5	25	9	24	10	10	rises	large	small	rises	large	small	large	small	large	small	large	
28 Mo	2	03	35	5	57	5	45	6	48	0	40	7	08	0	35	6	11	9	31	10	41	6	56	1	17	1	28	6	34	
29 Tu	2	26	57	5	58	5	43	7	27	1	08	7	55	1	30	6	44	10	00	11	32	7	36	1	46	2	06	7	08	
30 We	2	50	18	5	59	5	41	8	10	1	32	8	37	2	34	7	29	10	32	A. M.	8	20	2	15	3	01	7	47		

Ephemeris of the Planets for First, Tenth and Twentieth days of the Month.

[Calculated for the Meridian of San Francisco.]

Name of Planet.	First Day.		Tenth Day.		Twentieth Day.	
	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.
Venus	h. m.	deg. m.	h. m.	deg. m.	h. m.	deg. m.
	1 54 even.	48 16 S	1 18 even.	49 46 S	0 25 even.	49 26 S
Mars	0 40	"	32 37 S	0 25	"	34 57 S
	"	"	"	"	0 09	"
Jupiter	2 54	"	46 40 S	2 24	"	47 17 S
	"	"	"	"	1 52	"
Saturn	1 39	"	37 45 S	1 08	"	38 10 S
	"	"	"	"	0 33	"
Uranus	6 56 morn	14 20 S	6 22 morn.	14 20 S	5 43 morn.	14 20 S

10th Month.

OCTOBER.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

		d h m	d h m
San Francisco	Last Quarter	..... 4 11 11 morn.	First Quarter..... 19 11 56 morn.
"	New Moon.....	12 10 32 "	Full Moon..... 26 9 45 "
San Diego	..... Last Quarter	..... 4 11 32 "	First Quarter..... 19 0 17 even.
"	New Moon.....	12 10 53 "	Full Moon..... 26 10 6 morn.
Portland	..... Last Quarter	..... 4 11 11 "	First Quarter..... 19 11 56 "
"	New Moon.....	12 10 32 "	Full Moon..... 26 9 45 "

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN DIEGO.

ASTORIA.

D of M	D of W	Sun's Declination South	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water large	Low water large	High water small	Low water small	High water large	High water small	Moon rises	High water large	High water small	Moon rises
1	Th	3 13 37 6 00 5 40	8 55	2 02	9 20	3 32	8 09	11 13	0 22	9 07	2 47	3 50	8 32		
2	Fri	3 36 55 6 01 5 38	9 46	2 44	10 14	4 28	8 52	P.M.	1 19	9 59	3 31	4 42	9 22		
3	Sat.	4 00 10 6 02 5 36	10 35	3 39	11 09	5 38	9 50	1 13	2 19	10 47	4 30	5 32	10 12		
4	S	4 23 23 6 03 5 35	11 30	4 35	A.M.	6 39	10 51	2 31	3 37	11 40	5 27	6 39	11 09		
5	Mo	4 46 32 6 05 5 33	morn.	5 33	0 02	7 33	11 50	3 49	4 55	morn.	6 33	7 38	morn		
6	Tu	5 09 38 6 05 5 32	0 25	6 34	0 48	8 21	P.M.	4 48	6 05	0 34	7 37	8 40	0 08		
7	We	5 32 40 6 06 5 31	1 20	7 33	1 35	9 08	1 49	5 44	6 52	1 28	8 40	9 36	1 07		
8	Th	5 55 38 6 07 5 30	2 17	8 29	2 19	9 47	2 43	6 37	7 30	2 21	9 40	10 27	2 08		
9	Fri	6 18 31 6 07 5 29	3 13	9 27	2 57	10 19	3 33	7 22	8 03	3 16	10 33	11 07	3 08		
10	Sat.	6 41 19 6 08 5 27	4 12	small	small	large	large	large	small	large	4 12	small	large	4 12	
11	S	7 04 02 6 09 5 25	5 11	10 52	4 11	11 27	5 11	8 57	8 37	5 08	A.M.	P.M.	5 16		
12	Mo	7 26 39 6 09 5 24	6 11	11 43	4 28	11 34	5 40	9 39	8 55	6 06	0 03	0 16	6 21		
13	Tu	7 49 10 6 10 5 23	sets	A.M.	4 57	11 53	6 21	10 25	9 13	sets	0 49	0 36	sets		
14	We	8 11 35 6 11 5 21	6 31	1 00	5 37	P.M.	7 05	11 16	9 37	6 40	1 45	1 12	6 12		
15	Th	8 33 52 6 12 5 20	7 18	1 59	6 23	0 33	7 51	A.M.	10 10	7 28	2 36	1 43	6 55		
16	Fri	8 56 03 6 13 5 19	8 08	2 57	7 09	1 03	8 33	0 07	10 35	8 20	3 29	2 30	7 44		
17	Sat.	9 18 05 6 14 5 18	9 05	4 03	8 15	2 03	9 33	1 06	11 26	9 17	4 17	3 10	8 41		
18	S	9 39 59 6 15 5 15	10 10	5 12	9 29	3 14	10 39	2 13	P.M.	10 20	5 16	4 07	9 47		
19	Mo	10 01 45 6 17 5 13	11 15	6 26	10 53	4 38	11 53	3 44	2 12	11 24	6 29	5 24	10 56		
20	Tu	10 23 22 6 18 5 12	morn.	7 31	P.M.	5 57	A.M.	5 11	3 51	morn.	7 40	6 43	morn		
21	We	10 44 50 6 19 5 11	0 23	8 31	1 27	7 17	0 58	6 17	5 15	0 11	8 49	8 04	0 10		
22	Th	11 06 08 6 20 5 10	1 30	9 23	2 37	8 33	2 03	7 04	6 22	1 34	9 52	9 27	1 21		
23	Fri	11 27 16 6 20 5 08	2 37	10 04	3 40	9 40	3 01	7 44	7 28	2 39	10 39	10 34	2 34		
24	Sat.	11 48 14 6 21 5 07	3 43	large.	large	small	small	large	small	3 42	large	small	3 45		
25	S	12 09 01 6 22 5 06	4 51	10 59	5 27	11 49	4 32	8 13	9 23	4 47	11 43	A.M.	4 57		
26	Mo	12 29 37 6 23 5 05	rises	11 21	6 08	A.M.	5 03	8 38	10 10	rises	P.M.	0 32	rises		
27	Tu	12 50 01 6 24 5 04	6 02	11 45	6 50	0 47	5 42	8 51	10 41	6 12	0 32	1 28	5 41		
28	We	13 10 13 6 26 5 02	6 46	P.M.	7 28	1 45	6 22	9 21	11 27	6 58	1 03	2 07	6 23		
29	Th	13 30 13 6 27 5 01	7 36	0 38	8 08	2 36	7 00	9 55	A.M.	7 48	1 39	2 58	7 12		
30	Fri	13 50 00 6 28 5 00	8 26	1 08	8 38	3 32	7 44	10 36	0 11	8 38	2 17	3 40	8 02		
31	Sat.	14 09 34 6 29 4 59	9 21	1 53	9 18	4 08	8 20	11 25	1 00	9 31	2 57	4 26	8 58		

Ephemeris of the Planets for First, Tenth and Twentieth days of the Month.
[Calculated for the Meridian of San Francisco.]

Name of Planet.	First Day.		Tenth Day,		Twentieth Day.	
	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.
Venus	h. m.	deg. m.	h. m.	deg. m.	h. m.	deg. m.
	11 20 morn.	46 30 S	10 30 morn.	43 17 S	9 48 morn.	40 32 S
Mars	11 52 "	40 29 S	11 38 "	42 51 S	11 24 "	45 27 S
Jupiter	1 18 even.	48 48 S	0 50 even.	49 28 S	0 19 even.	50 12 S
Saturn	11 55 morn.	39 11 S	11 23 morn.	39 37 S	10 49 morn.	40 05 S
Uranus	5 00 "	14 19 S	4 24 "	14 19 S	3 45 "	14 19 S

11th Month.

NOVEMBER.

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

		d	h	m	d	h	m			
San Francisco.	Last Quarter.....	3	7	24	morn.	First Quarter.....	17	6	55	even.
"	New Moon.....	10	11	49	even.	Full Moon.....	25	0	51	morn.
San Diego.....	Last Quarter.....	3	7	45	morn.	First Quarter.....	17	7	16	even.
"	New Moon.....	11	0	10	"	Full Moon.....	25	1	12	morn.
Portland.....	Last Quarter.....	3	7	24	"	First Quarter.....	17	6	55	even.
"	New Moon.....	10	11	49	even.	Full Moon.....	25	0	51	morn.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN DIEGO.

ASTORIA.

No	D of M	D of W	Sun's Declination South			Sun rises			Sun sets			Moon rises			High water large			Low water large			High water small			Low water small			High water large			High water small			Moon rises								
			deg	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s									
1	S	14	28	54	6	30	4	58	10	15	2	56	10	11	4	51	9	08	0	25	1	49	10	24	3	49	5	08	9	56											
2	Mo	14	48	00	6	31	4	57	11	10	3	58	10	59	5	44	10	11	1	44	2	41	11	18	4	50	5	56	10	55											
3	Tu	15	06	52	6	32	4	56	morn.			5	03	11	49	6	32	11	13	3	08	3	48	morn.			5	54	6	49	11	55									
4	We	15	25	30	6	33	4	55	0	06	6	05	A.M.	7	17	P.M.	4	24	4	54	0	12	7	03	7	41	morn														
5	Th	15	43	52	6	34	4	54	1	01	7	08	0	33	7	55	1	09	5	24	5	50	1	04	8	06	8	30	0	55											
6	Fri	16	01	58	6	35	4	53	1	58	small	small	large	large	large	small	large	1	59	small	large	1	56																		
7	Sat.	16	19	48	6	36	4	52	2	56	9	02	2	09	9	25	3	09	7	23	6	54	2	55	10	10	06	2	59												
8	S	16	37	22	6	37	4	51	3	57	10	02	2	38	9	44	3	50	8	10	7	21	3	53	11	06	10	43	4	04											
9	Mo	16	54	40	6	38	4	50	5	00	10	59	3	16	10	12	4	40	8	56	7	44	4	54	11	59	11	19	5	12											
10	Tu	17	11	39	6	39	4	49	6	05	11	56	3	54	10	33	5	20	9	43	8	08	5	57	A.M.	11	46	6	22												
11	We	17	28	22	6	40	4	48	sets			A.M.	4	33	10	56	6	01	10	28	8	37	sets		0	51	11	58	sets												
12	Th	17	44	46	6	41	4	47	6	01	1	12	5	24	11	18	6	48	11	15	9	06	6	12	1	47	P.M.	5	37												
13	Fri	18	00	51	6	43	4	46	6	59	2	12	6	24	P.M.	7	42	A.M.	9	43	7	11	2	35	1	28	6	35													
14	Sat.	18	16	38	6	44	4	45	8	03	3	04	7	21	1	06	8	31	0	05	10	25	8	14	3	25	2	16	7	39											
15	S	18	32	05	6	45	4	44	9	08	3	56	8	23	2	08	9	23	1	01	11	29	9	18	4	15	3	10	8	48											
16	Mo	18	47	13	6	46	4	43	10	15	4	53	9	34	3	19	10	20	1	58	P.M.	10	23	5	05	4	08	10	00												
17	Tu	19	02	00	6	47	4	43	11	22	5	58	10	54	4	44	11	32	3	10	2	08	11	28	6	07	5	22	11	13											
18	We	19	16	27	6	48	4	42	morn.			6	56	P.M.	6	06	A.M.	4	30	3	48	morn.	7	09	6	44	morn														
19	Th	19	30	33	6	49	4	41	0	28	7	44	1	20	7	20	0	34	5	34	5	18	0	31	8	06	8	01	0	23											
20	Fri	19	44	18	6	50	4	41	1	34	large	large	small	small	large	small	1	34	large	small	1	34																			
21	Sat.	19	57	42	6	51	4	40	2	40	9	05	3	33	9	55	2	24	6	37	7	47	2	36	9	44	10	33	2	45											
22	S	20	10	44	6	52	4	40	3	45	9	38	4	25	11	04	3	09	7	06	8	38	3	39	10	28	11	43	3	55											
23	Mo	20	23	23	6	53	4	39	4	47	10	04	5	09	A.M.	3	59	7	30	9	20	4	39	10	59	A.M.	5	02													
24	Tu	20	35	40	6	54	4	38	5	50	10	27	5	45	0	04	4	41	8	00	10	06	5	41	11	30	0	34	6	10											
25	We	20	47	33	6	55	4	38	rises	10	53	6	23	0	53	5	17	8	25	10	41	rises	11	59	1	25	rises														
26	Th	20	59	03	6	57	4	37	6	17	11	22	6	52	1	47	5	59	8	52	11	16	6	29	P.M.	2	00	5	57												
27	Fri	21	10	10	6	58	4	37	7	10	11	59	7	24	2	22	6	34	9	30	11	54	7	21	1	14	2	45	6	47											
28	Sat.	21	20	53	6	59	4	37	8	04	P.M.	7	55	2	57	7	14	10	18	A.M.	8	14	1	54	3	25	7	44													
29	S	21	31	11	7	00	4	37	9	00	1	27	8	28	3	28	7	55	11	03	0	29	9	08	2	36	4	01	8	43											
30	Mo	21	41	05	7	01	4	36	9	54	2	23	9	09	4	01	8	42	P.M.	1	07	10	00	3	22	4	35	9	41												

Ephemeris of the Planets for First, Tenth and Twentieth days of the Month.

[Calculated for the Meridian of San Francisco.]

Name of Planet.	First Day.		Tenth Day.		Twentieth Day.	
	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.
Venus	h. m.	deg. m.	h. m.	deg. m.	h. m.	deg. m.
	9 16	morn.	39 23 S	9 01	morn.	39 59 S
Mars	11 06	"	48 28 S	10 54	"	50 39 S
Jupiter	11 42	"	51 04 S	11 14	"	51 42 S
Saturn	10 07	"	40 37 S	9 35	"	40 59 S
Uranus	2 56	"	14 19 S	2 20	"	14 20 S
					1 39	"
						14 21 S

12th Month.

DECEMBER

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

		d h m	d h m	
San Francisco	Last Quarter	3 4 4 morn.	First Quarter	17 3 26 morn.
"	New Moon	10 0 13 even.	Full Moon	24 6 40 even.
San Diego	Last Quarter	3 4 25 morn.	First Quarter	17 3 57 morn.
"	New Moon	10 0 34 even.	Full Moon	24 7 1 even.
Portland	Last Quarter	3 4 4 morn.	First Quarter	17 3 36 morn.
"	New Moon	10 0 13 even.	Full Moon	24 6 40 even.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN DIEGO.

ASTORIA.

D of M	D of W	Sun's Declination South	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water large	Low water large	High water small	Low water small	High water large	High water small	Moon rises	High water large	High water small	Moon rises
1	Tu	21 50 34	7 02 44	23 10 50	3 26	9 54	4 37	9 33	1 00	1 47	10 54	P M	A M	H M	P 09 10 42
2	We	21 59 38	7 04 43	23 11 45	4 34	10 40	5 16	10 30	2 25	2 26	11 47	5 22	5 45	11 41	
3	Th	22 08 17	7 05 43	morn	5 40	11 25	5 58	11 34	3 51	3 25	morn	6 29	6 29	morn	
4	Fri	22 16 30	7 06 43	0 43	small	small	large	large	small	large	0 43	small	large	0 44	
5	Sat	22 24 17	7 06 43	1 41	7 47	A.M.	7 29	P.M.	6 11	5 09	1 48	8 41	8 07	1 47	
6	S	22 31 37	7 07 43	2 42	8 57	1 01	7 57	2 25	7 13	5 45	2 37	9 53	8 54	2 52	
7	Mo	22 38 32	7 08 43	3 46	10 06	1 52	8 31	3 18	8 07	6 25	3 58	10 58	9 40	4 00	
8	Tu	22 44 59	7 09 43	4 51	11 11	2 43	9 06	4 11	8 51	7 01	4 42	11 57	10 25	5 10	
9	We	22 51 00	7 09 43	5 57	A.M.	3 35	9 45	5 03	9 39	7 29	5 46	A.M.	11 04	6 19	
10	Th	22 56 34	7 10 43	7 02	0 09	4 21	10 09	5 39	10 25	8 07	6 50	0 46	11 39	7 26	
11	Fri	23 01 40	7 11 43	sets	1 11	5 28	11 13	6 38	11 08	8 45	sets	1 38	P.M.	sets	
12	Sat	23 06 19	7 11 43	6 53	2 02	6 29	P.M.	7 29	11 51	9 28	7 03	2 29	1 24	6 31	
13	S	23 10 31	7 12 43	8 02	2 46	7 27	1 12	8 13	A.M.	10 19	8 11	3 14	2 17	7 45	
14	Mo	23 14 15	7 13 43	9 12	3 29	8 25	2 15	9 01	0 35	11 33	9 18	3 56	3 11	9 00	
15	Tu	23 17 31	7 13 43	10 20	4 17	9 31	3 27	9 55	1 25	P.M.	10 24	4 38	4 13	10 14	
16	We	23 20 19	7 14 43	11 27	5 11	10 47	4 47	10 53	2 16	2 00	11 27	5 27	5 22	11 25	
17	Th	23 22 39	7 15 43	morn	large	large	small	small	large	small	morn	large	small	morn	
18	Fri	23 24 31	7 16 43	0 33	6 57	P.M.	7 15	A.M.	4 33	5 19	0 30	7 21	7 50	0 33	
19	Sat	23 25 54	7 17 43	1 36	7 41	2 09	8 31	0 51	5 20	6 30	1 32	8 13	9 02	1 45	
20	S	23 26 49	7 17 43	2 40	8 23	3 10	9 49	1 45	6 00	7 32	2 33	9 07	10 22	2 53	
21	Mo	23 27 17	7 18 43	3 42	8 57	4 02	10 57	2 44	6 37	8 27	3 33	9 50	11 25	4 00	
22	Tu	23 27 16	7 18 43	4 41	9 27	4 45	11 53	3 34	7 05	9 11	4 31	10 29	A.M.	5 03	
23	We	23 26 46	7 18 43	5 38	9 56	5 26	A.M.	4 17	7 34	9 50	5 27	11 01	0 24	6 02	
24	Th	23 25 49	7 19 43	rises	10 20	5 50	0 50	5 02	8 06	10 30	rises	11 38	1 02	rises	
25	Fri	23 24 23	7 19 42	5 55	10 59	6 24	1 20	5 32	8 42	11 06	6 05	P.M.	1 47	5 33	
26	Sat	23 22 28	7 19 42	6 50	11 36	6 51	1 57	6 14	9 12	11 28	6 59	0 52	2 25	6 32	
27	S	23 20 06	7 19 43	7 46	P.M.	7 20	2 24	6 51	9 54	11 58	7 54	1 33	2 59	7 32	
28	Mo	23 17 16	7 20 43	8 40	1 03	7 49	2 53	7 34	10 39	A.M.	8 46	2 14	3 32	8 30	
29	Tu	23 13 57	7 20 44	9 36	1 52	8 20	3 17	8 13	11 30	0 25	9 39	2 58	4 01	9 31	
30	We	23 10 10	7 20 44	10 39	2 51	8 57	3 42	8 56	P.M.	0 56	10 39	3 47	4 25	10 40	
31	Th	23 05 55	7 20 45	11 29	small	small	large	large	small	large	11 17	small	large	11 32	

Ephemeris of the Planets for First, Tenth and Twentieth days of the Month.

[Calculated for the Meridian of San Francisco.]

Name of Planet.	First Day.		Tenth Day.		Twentieth Day.	
	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.	Meridian passage.	Declina- tion.
Venus	h. m.	deg. m.	h. m.	deg. m.	h. m.	deg. m.
	8 46 morn.	44 38 S	8 45 morn.	47 23 S	8 46 morn.	50 33 S
Mars	10 23	"	10 18	"	10 07	"
Jupiter	10 09	"	53 05 S	9 41 "	53 37 S	9 09 "
Saturn	8 20	"	41 44 S	7 48 "	42 00 S	7 11 "
Uranus	0 54	"	14 21 S	0 17 "	14 23 S	11 32 even.

Constitution of the State of California, with the Amendments thereto.*

We, the People of California, grateful to Almighty God for our Freedom, in order to secure its blessings, do establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.—DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people; and they have the right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it.

SEC. 3. The right of trial by jury shall be secured to all, and remain inviolate forever; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties, in all civil cases, in the manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience, hereby secured, shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State.

SEC. 5. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

SEC. 6. Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel or unusual punishments be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

SEC. 7. All persons shall be bailable, by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

SEC. 8. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of militia when in actual service, and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this State may keep, with the consent of Congress, in time of peace, and in cases of petit larceny under the regulation of the Legislature) unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury: and in any trial in any court whatever, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel, as in civil actions. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

SEC. 9. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions on indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

SEC. 10. The people shall have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the Legislature for redress of grievances.

SEC. 11. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation.

SEC. 12. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing

* As doubts exist as to the legality of the amendments recently adopted by the people of the State, the original sections are retained.—ED.

army shall be kept up by this State in time of peace; and in time of war no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

SEC. 13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in the manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 14. Representation shall be apportioned according to population.

SEC. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action on *mesne* or final process, unless in cases of fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

SEC. 16. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts shall ever be passed.

SEC. 17. Foreigners who are, or who may hereafter become *bona fide* residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment and inheritance of property as native born citizens.

SEC. 18. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in this State.

SEC. 19. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

SEC. 20. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 21. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.—RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every white male citizen of the United States, and every white male citizen of Mexico, who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States, under the treaty of peace exchanged and ratified at Querétaro, on the thirtieth day of May, 1848, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State six months next preceding the election and the county or district in which he claims his vote thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now, or hereafter may be, authorized by law; *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Legislature, by a two-thirds concurrent vote, from admitting to the right of suffrage Indians, or the descendants of Indians, in such special cases as such a proportion of the legislative body may deem just and proper.

SEC. 2. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such election, going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 3. No elector shall be obliged to perform militia duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse or other asylum at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison.

SEC. 5. No idiot or insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector.

SEC. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE III.—DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1. The powers of the Government of the State of California shall be divided into three separate departments: the Legislative, the Executive and Judicial; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any functions appertaining to either of the others, except in the cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The Legislative power of this State shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly, which shall be designated the Legislature of the State of California; and the enacting clause of every law shall be as follows: "The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:"

SEC. 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall be annual, and shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the election of its members, unless the Governor of the State shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation.

(*Section Two as amended 1862.*—The sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial, and shall commence on the first Monday of December next ensuing the election of its members, unless the Governor of the State shall in the interim convene the Legislature by proclamation. No session shall continue longer than one hundred and twenty days.)

SEC. 3. The Members of the Assembly shall be chosen annually, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, unless otherwise ordered by the Legislature, and their term of office shall be one year.

(*Section Three as amended 1862.*—The members of the Assembly shall be chosen biennially, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the first Wednesday in September, unless otherwise ordered by the Legislature, and their term of office shall be two years.)

SEC. 4. Senators and Members of Assembly shall be duly qualified electors in the respective counties and districts which they represent.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be chosen for the term of two years, at the same time and places as Members of Assembly; and no person shall be a member of the Senate or Assembly, who has not been a citizen and inhabitant of the State one year and of the county or district for which he shall be chosen six months next before his election.

(*Section Five as amended 1862.*—Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and places as members of the Assembly; and no person shall be a member of the Senate or Assembly who has not been a citizen and inhabitant of the State and of the county or district for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election.)

SEC. 6. The number of Senators shall not be less than one-third nor more than one-half of that of the Members of Assembly; and at the first session of the Legislature after this Constitution takes effect, the Senators shall be divided by lot, as equally as may be, into two classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, so that one-half shall be chosen annually.

(*Section Six as amended 1862.*—The number of Senators shall not be less than one-third nor more than one-half of that of the members of the Assembly: and at the first session of the Legislature after this section takes effect the Senators shall be divided by lot, as equally as may be, into two classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, so that one-half shall be chosen biennially.)

SEC. 7. When the number of Senators is increased, they shall be apportioned by lot, so as to keep the two classes as nearly equal in number as possible.

SEC. 8. Each house shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of its own members.

SEC. 9. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

SEC. 10. Each house shall determine the rules of its own proceedings; and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member.

SEC. 11. Each house shall keep a journal of its own proceedings, and publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any three members present, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 12. Members of the Legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, and shall not be subject to

any civil process during the session of the Legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

SEC. 13. When vacancies occur in either house, the Governor or the person exercising the functions of the Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

SEC. 14. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

SEC. 15. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

SEC. 16. Any bill may originate in either house of the Legislature; and all bills passed by one house may be amended in the other.

SEC. 17. Every bill which may have passed the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve it, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the same upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, it again pass both houses, by yeas and nays, by a majority of two-thirds of the members of each house present, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the Governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, (Sundays excepted) the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature by adjournment prevent such return.

SEC. 18. The Assembly shall have the sole power of impeachment; and all impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 19. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Surveyor General, Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the District Courts, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the State; but the party, convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial and punishment, according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried, for misdemeanors in office, in such manner as the Legislature may provide.

SEC. 20. No Senator or Member of Assembly shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

SEC. 21. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or any other power, shall be eligible to any civil office of profit under this State; *provided*, that officers in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, or local officers and postmasters whose compensation does not exceed five hundred dollars, shall not be deemed lucrative.

SEC. 22. No person who shall be convicted of the embezzlement or defalcation of the public funds of this State shall ever be eligible to any office of honor, trust or profit under this State; and the Legislature shall, as soon as practicable, pass a law providing for the punishment of such embezzlement or defalcation as a felony.

SEC. 23. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys shall be attached to and published with the laws at every regular session of the Legislature.

SEC. 24. The Members of the Legislature shall receive for their services a compensation to be fixed by law, and paid out of the public treasury; but no increase of the compensation shall take effect during the term for which the members of either house shall have been elected.

SEC. 25. Every law enacted by the Legislature shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title; and no law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title; but in such case the act revised or section amended shall be reenacted and published at length.

SEC. 26. No divorce shall be granted by the Legislature.

SEC. 27. No lottery shall be authorized by this State; nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

SEC. 28. The enumeration of the inhabitants of this State shall be taken, under the direction of the Legislature, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and these enumerations, together with the census that may be taken under the direction of the Congress of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and every subsequent ten years, shall serve as the basis of representation in both houses of the Legislature.

SEC. 29. The number of Senators and Members of Assembly shall, at the first session of the Legislature holden after the enumerations herein provided for are made, be fixed by the Legislature and apportioned among the several counties and districts to be established by law, according to the number of white inhabitants. The number of Members of Assembly shall not be less than twenty-four nor more than thirty six, until the number of inhabitants within this State shall amount to one hundred thousand; and after that period, at such ratio that the whole number of Members of Assembly shall never be less than thirty nor more than eighty.

SEC. 30. When a Congressional, Senatorial or Assembly District shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be separated by any county belonging to another district; and no county shall be divided in forming a Congressional, Senatorial or Assembly District.

(*Section Thirty as amended 1862.*—When a Congressional, Senatorial or Assembly District shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be separated by any county belonging to another district. No county shall be divided, in forming a Congressional, Senatorial or Assembly District, so as to attach one portion of a county to another county; but the Legislature may divide each county into as many Congressional, Senatorial or Assembly Districts as such county may by apportionment be entitled to.)

SEC. 31. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes. All general laws and special acts passed pursuant to this section may be altered from time to time or repealed.

SEC. 32. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the corporators and other means as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 33. The term "corporations," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue, and shall be subject to be sued in all courts, in like cases as natural persons.

SEC. 34. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting any charter for banking purposes; but associations may be formed, under general laws, for the deposit of gold and silver, but no such association shall make, issue or put in circulation any bill, check, ticket, certificate, promissory note or other paper, or the paper of any bank, to circulate as money.

SEC. 35. The Legislature of this State shall prohibit, by law, any person or persons, association, company or corporation from exercising the privilege of banking, or creating paper to circulate as money.

SEC. 36. Each stockholder of a corporation or joint-stock association shall be individually and personally liable for his proportion of all its debts and liabilities.

SEC. 37. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations.

SEC. 38. In all elections by the Legislature, the members thereof shall vote *viva voce*, and the votes shall be entered on the journal.

(*Section Thirty-nine, adopted 1862.*—In order that no inconvenience may result to the public service from the taking effect of the amendments proposed to Article IV by the Legislature of 1861, no officer shall be suspended or superseded thereby until the election and qualification of the several officers provided for in said amendments.)

ARTICLE V.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in a Chief Magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of California.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors, at the time and places of voting for Members of Assembly, and shall hold his office two years from the time of his installation, and until his successor shall be qualified.

(*Section Two as amended 1862.*—The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and places of voting for Members of the Assembly, and shall hold his office four years from and after the first Monday in December subsequent to his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified.)

SEC. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor (except at the first election) who has not been a citizen of the United States and a resident of this State two years next preceding the election, and attained the age of twenty-five years at the time of such election.

SEC. 4. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the Speaker of the Assembly, who shall, during the first week of the session, open and publish them in presence of both houses of the Legislature. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor; but in case any two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the Legislature shall, by joint vote of both houses, choose one of said persons, so having an equal and the highest number of votes, for Governor.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia, the army and navy of this State.

SEC. 6. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of Government, civil and military, and may require information, in writing, from the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 7. He shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 8. When any office shall from any cause become vacant, and no mode is provided by the Constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Legislature, or at the next election by the people.

SEC. 9. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislature by proclamation, and shall state to both houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

SEC. 10. He shall communicate by message to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 11. In case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to adjourn the Legislature to such time as he may think proper; *provided*, it be not beyond the time fixed for the meeting of the next Legislature.

SEC. 12. No person shall, while holding any office under the United States or this State, exercise the office of Governor, except as hereinafter expressly provided.

SEC. 13. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations, as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction of treason, he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the Legislature at its next meeting, when the Legislature shall either pardon, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall communicate to the Legislature, at the beginning of every session, every case of reprieve or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence, and its date, and the date of the pardon or reprieve.

SEC. 14. There shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Gov-

ernor and used by him officially, and shall be called "The great Seal of the State of California."

SEC. 15. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of California, sealed with the great seal of the State, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 16. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time and places, and in the same manner as the Governor; and his term of office and his qualifications of eligibility shall also be the same. He shall be President of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein. If, during a vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy be filled or the disability shall cease.

SEC. 17. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor for the residue of the term or until the disability shall cease. But when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State in time of war, at the head of any military force thereof, he shall continue Commander-in-Chief of all the military force of the State.

SEC. 18. A Secretary of State, a Controller, a Treasurer, an Attorney General and Surveyor General shall be chosen in the manner provided in this Constitution; and the term of office and eligibility of each shall be the same as are prescribed for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

(*Section Eighteen as amended 1862.*—A Secretary of State, a Controller, a Treasurer, an Attorney General and a Surveyor General shall be elected at the same time and places, and in the same manner as the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and whose term of office shall be the same as the Governor.)

SEC. 19. The Secretary of State shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the Legislature; and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law.

(*Section Nineteen as amended 1862.*—The Secretary of State shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the Legislature, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned him by law; and in order that no inconvenience may result to the public service from the taking effect of the amendments proposed to said Article V by the Legislature of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, no officer shall be superseded or suspended thereby until the election and qualification of the several officers provided for in said amendments.)

SEC. 20. The Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General and Surveyor General shall be chosen by joint vote of the two houses of the Legislature, at their first session under this Constitution, and thereafter shall be elected at the same time and places and in the same manner as the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 21. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General and Surveyor General shall each, at stated times during their continuance in office, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected; but neither of these officers shall receive for his own use any fees for the performance of his official duties.

ARTICLE VI.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in District Courts, in County Courts and in Justices of the Peace. The Legislature may also establish such municipal and other inferior courts as may be deemed necessary.

(*Section One as amended 1862.*—The judicial power of this State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in District Courts, in County Courts, in Probate Courts and in Justices of the Peace, and in such Recorders and other inferior courts as the Legislature may establish in any incorporated city or town.)

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum.

(*Section Two as amended 1862.*—The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. The presence of three Justices shall be necessary for the transaction of business, excepting such business as may be done at chambers, and the concurrence of three Justices shall be necessary to pronounce a judgment.)

SEC. 3. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected at the general election, by the qualified electors of the State, and shall hold their office for the term of six years from the first day of January next after their election; *provided*, that the Legislature shall, at its first meeting, elect a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, by joint vote of both houses, and so classify them that one shall go out of office every two years. After the first election, the senior Justice in commission shall be the Chief Justice.

(*Section Three as amended 1862.*—The Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state, at special elections, to be provided by law, at which elections no officer other than judicial shall be elected, except a Superintendent of Public Instruction. The first election for Justices of the Supreme Court shall be held in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three. The Justices shall hold their offices for the term of ten years from the first day of January next after their election, except those elected at the first election, who at their first meeting shall so classify themselves by lot that one Justice shall go out of office every two years. The Justice having the shortest term to serve shall be the Chief Justice.)

SEC. 4. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases when the matter in dispute exceeds two hundred dollars, when the legality of any tax, toll, or impost or municipal fine is in question, and in all criminal cases amounting to felony on questions of law alone. And the said Court and each of the Justices thereof, as well as all District and County Judges, shall have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* at the instance of any person held in actual custody. They shall also have the power to issue all other writs and process necessary to the exercise of their appellate jurisdiction, and shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State.

(*Section Four as amended 1862.*—The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases in equity; also in all cases at law, which involve the title or possession of real estate, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll or municipal fine, or in which the demand, exclusive of interest, or the value of the property in controversy, amounts to three hundred dollars; also in all cases arising in the Probate Courts; and also in all criminal cases amounting to felony, on questions of law alone. The Court shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition and *habeas corpus*, and also all writs necessary or proper to the complete exercise of its appellate jurisdiction. Each of the Justices shall have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* to any part of the State, upon petition on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself, or the Supreme Court, or before any District Court, or any County Court in the State or before any Judge of said Courts.)

SEC. 5. The State shall be divided by the first Legislature into a convenient number of districts, subject to such alteration from time to time as the public good may require, for each of which a District Judge shall be appointed by the joint vote of the Legislature, at its first meeting, who shall hold his office for two years from the first day of January next after his election; after which, said Judges shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts at the general election, and shall hold their office for the term of six years.

(*Section Five as amended 1862.*—The State shall be divided by the Legislature of eighteen hundred and sixty-three into fourteen Judicial Districts, subject to such alteration from time to time, by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to both houses, as the public good may require, in each of which there shall be a District Court, and for each of which a District Judge shall be elected, by the qualified electors of the district, at the special judicial elections to be held as provided for the election of Justices of the Supreme Court by section three of this article. The District Judges shall hold their offices for the term of six years from the first day of January next after their election. The Legislature shall have no power to grant leave of absence to a judicial officer; and any such officer who shall absent himself from the State for upwards of thirty consecutive days shall be deemed to have forfeited his office.)

SEC. 6. The District Courts shall have original jurisdiction, in law and equity, in all civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds two hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. In all criminal cases not otherwise provided for, and in all issues of fact joined in the Probate Court, their jurisdiction shall be unlimited.

(*Section Six as amended 1862.*—The District Courts shall have original jurisdiction in all cases in equity; also in all cases at law which involve the title or possession of real property, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll or municipal fine, and in all other cases in which the demand, exclusive of interest, or the value of the property in controversy amounts to three hundred dollars, and also in all criminal cases not otherwise provided for. The District Courts and their Judges shall have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* on petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody in their respective districts.)

SEC. 7. The Legislature shall provide for the election by the people of a Clerk of the Supreme Court, and County Clerks, District Attorneys, Sheriffs, Coroners and other necessary officers; and shall fix by law their duties and compensation. County Clerks shall be *ex officio* Clerks of the District Courts in and for their respective counties.

(*Section Seven as amended 1862.*—The Legislature shall provide for the election of a Clerk of the Supreme Court, County Clerks, District Attorneys, Sheriffs and other necessary officers, and shall fix by law their duties and compensation. County Clerks shall be *ex officio* Clerks of the Courts of Record in and for their respective counties. The Legislature may also provide for the appointment by the Several District Courts of one or more Commissioners in the several counties of their respective districts, with authority to perform chamber business of the Judges of the District Courts and County Courts, and also to take depositions and perform such other business connected with the administration of justice as may be prescribed by law.—*Amendments, Sec. 11.*)

SEC. 8. There shall be elected in each of the organized counties of this State one County Judge, who shall hold his office for four years. He shall hold the Court, and perform the duties of Surrogate or Probate Judge. The County Judge, with two Justices of the Peace to be designated according to law, shall hold Courts of Sessions, with such criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature shall prescribe; and he shall perform such other duties as shall be required by law.

(*Section Eight as amended 1862.*—There shall be in each of the organized counties of the State a County Court, for each of which a County Judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county, at the special judicial elections to be held as provided for the election of Justices of the Supreme Court, by section three of this article. The County Judges shall hold their offices for the term of four years from the first day of January next after their election. Said Courts shall also have power to issue naturalization papers. In the city and county of San Francisco, the Legislature may separate the office of Probate Judge from that of County Judge, and may provide for the election of a Probate Judge, who shall hold his office for the term of four years.—*Amendments, Sec. 7.*)

SEC. 9. The County Courts shall have such jurisdiction, in cases arising in Justices' Courts and in special cases, as the Legislature may prescribe; but shall have no original civil jurisdiction, except in such special cases.

(*Section Nine as amended 1862.*—The County Courts shall have original jurisdiction of actions of forcible entry and detainer, of proceedings in insolvency, of actions to prevent or abate nuisance, and of all such special cases and proceedings as are not otherwise provided for, and also such criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature may prescribe. They shall also have appellate jurisdiction in all cases arising in Courts held by Justices of the Peace and Recorders, and in such inferior Courts as may be established in pursuance of section one of this article in their respective counties. The County Judge shall also hold in their several counties Probate Courts, and perform such duties as Probate Judges as may be prescribed by law. The County Courts and their Judges shall also have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* on petition by or on behalf of any person in actual custody in their respective counties.—*Amendments, Sec. 8.*)

SEC. 10. The times and places of holding the terms of the Supreme Court, and the general and special terms of the District Courts within the several districts, shall be provided for by law.

(*Section Ten as amended 1862.*—The times and places of holding the terms of the several Courts of Record shall be provided for by law.—*Amendments, Sec. 12.*)

SEC. 11. No judicial officer, except a Justice of the Peace, shall receive, to his own use, any fees or perquisites of office.

(*Section Eleven as amended 1862.*—No judicial officer, except Justices of the Peace, Recorders and Commissioners, shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office.—*Amendments, Sec. 13.*)

SEC. 12. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions as it may deem expedient; and all laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

(*Section Twelve as amended 1862.*—The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of such opinions of the Supreme Court as it may deem expedient; and all opinions shall be free for publication by any person.—*Amendments, Sec. 14.*)

SEC. 13. Tribunals for conciliation may be established, with such powers and duties as may be prescribed by law; but such tribunals shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, except they voluntarily submit their matters in difference and agree to abide the judgment, or assent thereto in the presence of such tribunal, in such cases as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 14. The Legislature shall determine the number of Justices of the Peace to be elected in each county, city, town and incorporated village of the State, and fix by law their powers, duties and responsibilities. It shall also determine in what cases appeals may be made from Justices' Courts to the County Court.

(*Section Fourteen as amended 1862.*—The Legislature shall determine the number of Justices of the Peace to be elected in each city and township of the State, and fix by law their powers, duties and responsibilities; *provided*, such powers shall not in any case trench upon the jurisdiction of the several Courts of Record. The Supreme Court, the District Courts, County Courts, the Probate Courts, and such other Courts as the Legislature shall prescribe, shall be Courts of Record.—*Amendments, Sec. 9.*)

SEC. 15. The Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the District Courts shall severally, at stated times during their continuance in office, receive for their services a compensation, to be paid out of the treasury, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected. The County Judges shall also, severally, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, to be paid out of the county treasury of their respective counties, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected.

(*Section Fifteen as amended 1862.*—The Justices of the Supreme Court, District Judges and County Judges shall, severally, at stated times during their continuance in office, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected; *provided*, that County Judges shall be paid out of the county treasury of their respective counties.)

SEC. 16. The Justices of the Supreme Court and District Judges shall be ineligible to any other office during the term for which they shall have been elected.

(*Section Sixteen as amended 1862.*—The Justices of the Supreme Court and the District Judges, and the County Judges, shall be ineligible to any other office than a judicial office during the term for which they shall have been elected.)

SEC. 17. Judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law.

(*Section Seventeen as amended 1862.*—Judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law.)

SEC. 18. The style of all process shall be: "The People of the State of California;" and all the prosecutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

(*Section Eighteen as amended 1862.*—The style of all process shall be: "The People of the State of California;" and all prosecutions shall be conducted in their name and by their authority.)

(*Section Ten adopted 1862.*—The Legislature shall fix by law the jurisdiction of any Recorder's or other inferior municipal Court, which may be established in pursuance of section one of this article, and shall fix by law the powers, duties and responsibilities of the Judges thereof.)

(*Section Nineteen adopted 1862.*—In order that no inconvenience may result to the public service from the taking effect of the amendments proposed to said Article VI by the Legislature of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, no officer shall be superseded thereby; nor shall the organization of the several Courts be changed thereby until the election and qualification of the several officers provided for in said amendments.

ARTICLE VII.—MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The Legislature shall provide by law for organizing and disciplining the militia in such manner as they shall deem expedient, not incompatible with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

SEC. 2. Officers of the militia shall be elected or appointed, in such manner as the Legislature shall from time to time direct, and shall be commissioned by the Governor.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall have power to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the State, to suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

ARTICLE VIII.—STATE DEBTS.

The Legislature shall not in any manner create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, which shall, singly or in the aggregate, with any previous debts or liabilities, exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war, to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by some law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein, which law shall provide ways and means, exclusive of loans, for the payment of the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within twenty years from the time of contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until the principal and interest thereon shall be paid and discharged; but no such law shall take effect until, at a general election, it shall have been submitted to the people and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money raised by authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to the payment of the debt thereby created; and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each Judicial District, if one be published therein, throughout the State, for three months next preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

ARTICLE IX.—EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The Legislature shall provide for the election, by the people, of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall hold his office for three years; and whose duties shall be prescribed by law, and who shall receive such compensation as the Legislature may direct.

(Section One as amended 1862.—A Superintendent of Public Instruction shall, at the special election for judicial officers to be held in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three and every four years thereafter at such special elections, be elected by the qualified voters of the State, and shall enter upon the duties of his office on the first day of December next after his election.)

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that may be granted by the United States to this State for the support of schools, which may be sold or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new States, under an Act of Congress distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of the Union, approved A. D. 1841; and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir; and also such per cent. as may be granted by Congress on the sale of lands in this State, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all the rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the Legislature may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the State.

SEC. 3. The Legislature shall provide for a system of common schools, by which a school shall be kept up and supported in each district at least three months in every year; and any school district neglecting to keep and support such a school may be deprived of its proportion of the interest of the public fund during such neglect.

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall take measures for the protection, improvement or other disposition of such lands as have been or may hereafter be reserved or granted by the United States or any person or persons to this State for the use of a University; and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source for the purpose aforesaid, shall be and remain a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said University, with such branches as the public convenience may demand, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences as may be authorized by the terms of such grant. And it shall be the duty of the Legislature, as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said University.

ARTICLE X.—MODE OF AMENDING AND REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution, may be proposed in the Senate or Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments, shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months next preceding the time of making such choice. And if in the Legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments, shall become part of the Constitution.

SEC. 2. And if at any time two-thirds of the Senate and Assembly shall think it necessary to revise or change this entire Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next election for members of the Legislature, to vote for or against a Convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting at such election have voted in favor of calling a convention, the Legislature shall, at its next session, provide by law for calling a convention, to be held within six months after the passage of such law; and such convention shall consist of a number of members not less than that of both branches of the Legislature. *The Constitution that may have been agreed upon and adopted by such convention, shall be submitted to the people, at a special election, to be provided for by law, for their ratification or rejection; each voter shall express his opinion by depositing in the ballot-box a ticket, whereon shall be written or printed, the words "for the new Constitution," or "against the new Constitution." The returns of such election shall, in such manner as the convention shall direct, be certified to the Executive of the State, who shall call to his assistance the Controller, Treasurer, and Secretary of State, and compare the votes so certified to him. If, by such examination, it be ascertained that a majority of the whole number of votes cast at such election, be in favor of such new Constitution, the Executive of this State shall, by his proclamation, declare such new Constitution to be the Constitution of the State of California.—

[*Amendment Nov. 4th, 1856.]

ARTICLE XI.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. The first session of the Legislature shall be held at the Pueblo de San José; which place shall be the permanent seat of Government, until removed by law; *provided, however,* that two-thirds of all the members elected to each house of the Legislature, shall concur in the passage of such law.

SEC. 2. Any citizen of this State who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, fight a duel with deadly weapons, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, either within this State or out of it, or who shall act as second, or knowingly aid or assist in any manner those thus offending, shall not be allowed to hold any office of profit, or to enjoy the right of suffrage under this Constitution.

SEC. 3. Members of the Legislature and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of California, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of —, according to the best of my ability."

And no other oath, declaration or test, shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall establish a system of county and town governments, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, throughout the State.

SEC. 5. The Legislature shall have power to provide for the election of a Board of Supervisors in each county; and these Supervisors shall jointly and individually perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. All officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature may direct.

SEC. 7. When the duration of any office is not provided for by this Constitution, it may be declared by law; and it not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment; nor shall the duration of any office not fixed by this Constitution, ever exceed four years.

SEC. 8. The fiscal year shall commence on the first day of July.

SEC. 9. Each county, town, city and incorporated village, shall make provisions for the support of its own officers, subject to such restrictions and regulations as the Legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 10. The credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation; nor shall the State directly or indirectly become a stockholder in any association or corporation.

SEC. 11. Suits may be brought against the State in such manner, and in such courts, as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 12. No contract of marriage, if otherwise duly made, shall be invalidated for want of conformity to the requirements of any religious sect.

SEC. 13. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State. All property in this State shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law; but Assessors and Collectors of town, county and State taxes, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the district, county, or town in which the property taxed for State, county or town purposes, is situated.

SEC. 14. All property, both real and personal, of the wife, owned or claimed by her before marriage, and that acquired afterwards by gift, devise, or descent, shall be her separate property; and laws shall be passed more clearly defining the rights of the wife, in relation as well to her separate property, as to that held in common with her husband. Laws shall also be passed providing for the registration of the wife's separate property.

SEC. 15. The Legislature shall protect by law, from forced sale, a certain portion of the homestead and other property of all heads of families.

SEC. 16. No perpetuities shall be allowed, except for eleemosynary purposes.

SEC. 17. Every person shall be disqualified from holding any office of profit in this State, who shall have been convicted of having given, or offered a bribe, to procure his election or appointment.

SEC. 18. Laws shall be made to exclude from office, serving on juries, and from the right of suffrage, those who shall hereafter be convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, or other high crimes. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practice.

SEC. 19. Absence from this State on business of the State, or of the United States, shall not affect the question of residence of any person.

SEC. 20. A plurality of the votes given at any election shall constitute a choice, where not otherwise directed in this Constitution.

SEC. 21. All laws, decrees, regulations and provisions, which from their nature require publication, shall be published in English and Spanish.

ARTICLE XII.—BOUNDARY.

SECTION 1. The Boundary of the State of California shall be as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of the 42d degree of north latitude with the 120th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, and running south on the line of said 120th degree of west longitude until it intersects the 39th degree of north latitude; thence running in a straight line in a south-easterly direction to the River Colorado, at a point where it intersects the 35th degree

of north latitude; thence down the middle of the channel of said river to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, as established by the treaty of May 30th, 1848; thence running west and along said boundary line to the Pacific Ocean, and extending therein three English miles; thence running in a north-westerly direction, and following the direction of the Pacific Coast to the 42d degree of north latitude; thence on the line of said 42d degree of north latitude to the place of beginning. Also all the islands, harbors and bays, along and adjacent to the coast.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. All rights, prosecutions, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, until altered or repealed by the Legislature, shall continue as if the same had been adopted.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall provide for the removal of all causes which may be pending when this Constitution goes into effect, to courts created by the same.

SEC. 3. In order that no inconvenience may result to the public service from the taking effect of this Constitution, no office shall be suspended thereby, nor the laws relative to the duties of the several offices be changed, until the entering into office of the new officers to be appointed under this Constitution.

SEC. 4. The provisions of this Constitution concerning the term of residence necessary to enable persons to hold certain offices therein mentioned, shall not be held to apply to officers chosen by the people at the first election, or by the Legislature at its first session.

SEC. 5. Every citizen of California, declared a legal voter by this Constitution, and every citizen of the United States, a resident of this State on the day of election, shall be entitled to vote at the first general election under this Constitution, and on the question of the adoption thereof.

SEC. 6. This Constitution shall be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection, at the general election, to be held on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of November next. The Executive of the existing government of California is hereby requested to issue a proclamation to the people, directing the Prefects of the several districts, or in case of vacancy, the Sub-Prefects, or senior Judge of First Instance, to cause such election to be held on the day aforesaid in the respective districts. The election shall be conducted in the manner which was prescribed for the election of delegates to this Convention, except that the Prefects, Sub-Prefects, or senior Judge of First Instance, ordering such election in each district, shall have power to designate any additional number of places for opening the polls, and that in every place of holding the election, a regular poll-list shall be kept by the Judges and Inspectors of Election. It shall also be the duty of these Judges and Inspectors of Election, on the day aforesaid, to receive the votes of the electors qualified to vote at such election. Each voter shall express his opinion, by depositing in the ballot-box a ticket, whereon shall be written or printed "For the Constitution," or "Against the Constitution," or some such words as will distinctly convey the intention of the voter. These Judges and Inspectors shall also receive the votes for the several offices to be voted for at the said election as herein provided. At the close of the election, the Judges and Inspectors shall carefully count each ballot, and forthwith make duplicate returns thereof to the Prefect, Sub-Prefect or senior Judge of First Instance, as the case may be, of their respective districts; and said Prefect, Sub-Prefect or senior Judge of First Instance shall transmit one of the same, by the most safe and rapid conveyance, to the Secretary of State. Upon the receipt of said returns, or on the tenth day of December next, if the returns be not sooner received, it shall be the duty of a Board of Canvassers, to consist of the Secretary of State, one of the Judges of the Superior Court, the Prefect, Judge of First Instance, and an Alcalde of the District of Monterey, or any three of the aforementioned officers, in the presence of all who shall choose to attend, to compare the votes given at said election, and to immediately publish an abstract of the same in one or more of the newspapers of California. And the executive will also, immediately after ascer-

taining that the Constitution has been ratified by the people, make proclamation of the fact, and thenceforth this Constitution shall be ordained and established as the Constitution of California.

SEC. 7. If this Constitution shall be ratified by the people of California, the Executive of the existing government is hereby requested, immediately after the same shall be ascertained, in the manner herein directed, to cause a fair copy thereof to be forwarded to the President of the United States, in order that he may lay it before the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 8. At the general election aforesaid, viz: the thirteenth day of November next, there shall be elected a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the Legislature, and also two members of Congress.

SEC. 9. If the Constitution shall be ratified by the people of California, the Legislature shall assemble at the seat of government on the fifteenth day of December next, and in order to complete the organization of that body, the Senate shall elect a President *pro tempore*, until the Lieutenant-Governor shall be installed into office.

SEC. 10. On the organization of the Legislature, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to lay before each house a copy of the abstract made by the Board of Canvassers, and if called for, the original returns of election, in order that each house may judge of the correctness of the report of said Board of Canvassers.

SEC. 11. The Legislature, at its first session, shall elect such officers as may be ordered by this Constitution, to be elected by that body, and within four days after its organization, proceed to elect two Senators to the Congress of the United States. But no law passed by this Legislature, shall take effect until signed by the Governor after his installation into office.

SEC. 12. The Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States, elected by the Legislature and people of California as herein directed, shall be furnished with certified copies of this Constitution, when ratified, which they shall lay before the Congress of the United States, requesting in the name of the people of California, the admission of the State of California, into the American Union.

SEC. 13. All officers of this State, other than members of the Legislature, shall be installed into office on the fifteenth day of December next, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

SEC. 14. Until the Legislature shall divide the State into counties and senatorial and assembly districts, as directed by this Constitution, the following shall be the apportionment of the two Houses of the Legislature, viz: The Districts of San Diego and Los Angeles, shall jointly elect two Senators; the Districts of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, shall jointly elect one Senator; the District of Monterey, one Senator; the District of San José, one Senator; the District of San Francisco, two Senators; the District of Sonoma, one Senator; the District of Sacramento, four Senators, and the District of San Joaquin four Senators. And the District of San Diego shall elect one Member of the Assembly; the District of Los Angeles, two Members of Assembly; the District of Santa Barbara, two Members of Assembly; the District of San Luis Obispo, one Member of Assembly; the District of Monterey, two Members of Assembly; the District of San José, three members of Assembly; the District of San Francisco, five Members of Assembly; the District of Sonoma, two Members of Assembly; the District of Sacramento, nine Members of Assembly, and the District of San Joaquin, nine Members of Assembly.

SEC. 15. Until the Legislature shall otherwise direct, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the salary of the Governor shall be ten thousand dollars per annum; and the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor shall be double the pay of a State Senator; and the pay of the Members of the Legislature shall be sixteen dollars per diem, while in attendance, and sixteen dollars for every twenty miles' travel by the usual route from their residences to the place of holding the session of the Legislature, and in returning therefrom. And the Legislature shall fix the salaries of all officers other than those elected by the people at the first election.

SEC. 16. The limitation of the powers of the Legislature, contained in Article VIII, of this Constitution, shall not extend to the first Legislature elected

under the same, which is hereby authorized to negotiate for such amount as may be necessary to pay the expenses of the State Government.

R. SEMPLE,
President, and Delegate from Benicia.

W.M. G. MARCY, *Secretary.*

J. ARAM,
C. T. BOTT,
E. BROWN,
J. A. CARRILLO,
J. M. COVARRUBIAS,
E. O. CROSBY,
P. DE LA GUERRA,
L. DENT,
M. DOMINGUEZ,
K. H. DIMMICK,
A. J. ELLIS,
S. C. FOSTER,
E. GILBERT,
W. M. GWIN,
H. W. HALLECK,
JULIAN HANKS,

L. W. HASTINGS,
HENRY HILL,
J. HOBSON,
J. MCH. HOLLINSWORTH,
J. D. HOPPE,
J. M. JONES,
T. O. LARKIN,
FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
B. S. LIPPINCOTT,
M. M. MCCARVER,
JOHN McDougall,
B. F. MOORE,
MYRON NORTON,
P. ORD.
MIGUEL DE PEDRORENA,
A. M. PICO,

R. M. PRICE,
HUGO REID,
JACINTO-RODRIGUES,
PEDRO SANSEVAINE,
W. E. SHANNON,
W. S. SHERWOOD,
J. R. SNYDER,
A. STEARNS,
W. M. STEUART,
J. A. SUTTER,
HENRY A. TEFFT,
THOMAS L. VERMULE,
M. G. VALLEJO,
J. P. WALKER,
O. M. WOZENCRAFT.

Internal Revenue Act.*

OBSERVATIONS BY W. Y. PATCH.

We present herewith a very complete epitome of the Internal Tax Law of the last session of Congress, giving, in a most convenient form for reference, the various taxes therein levied, with the penalties attached for the non-payment of them, or for evasions of the law. The fullest reliance may be placed in the correctness of the various schedules.

As the subject of internal taxation is new to our people, it may not be out of place to introduce our list and schedules with some general observations.

The year eighteen hundred and sixty-two will ever hereafter be regarded as one of note in the annals of the Republic. And this, not more for the battles fought, the victories won, or it may be the defeats suffered in the progress of subduing the gigantic rebellion began the year previous, than for the Act of Congress, approved July first, of the year above named, which inaugurated the vast system of internal taxation, with which the American people have to become familiar during this and the next generation.

In whatever view this measure presents itself to our minds, whether we consider the vast territory over which it spreads its operations, or the diversified interests, industries, and pursuits, which it subjects to its power, or the magnitude of the sum its provisions is intended to realize, we cannot fail to appreciate its importance as one of the events of our time, to which policies of Government may date back and from which divisions of party may take their rise.

Up to the period of the passage of this bill, though the Constitution had given Congress express authority to levy excises and direct taxes, the National Government had relied mainly upon imports for its revenues, and thus the whole field of internal taxation, with an exception or two of but little moment, had been left undisturbed to the States.

This practice of the Government had its foundation, doubtless, in the desire of our Fathers to avoid all possible occasion for collisions between Federal and State authorities. Thus Hamilton said, "The particular policy of the National and of the State system of finance, might now and then not exactly coincide, and might require reciprocal forbearance."—*Federalist No. 32.*

And, again, "An effectual expedient for this purpose will be mutually to abstain from those objects which either side may have first had recourse to."—*Federalist No. 36.*

And here we observe, at a glance, the wisdom of Hamilton and his co-labor-

* We acknowledge our obligations to Wm. Y. Patch, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District, California, for his careful revision of the abstract of the Internal Revenue Act, and for the article which prefaces the same.—EDITOR.

ers in granting a power the exercise of which in an emergency might be of the last importance to the credit and the life of the Government, and the wise forbearance which for so good reasons omitted its exercise until such an emergency has arrived.

A National tax on lands or real estate, is one in which collisions between Federal and State authorities would be the most likely to occur, for almost unavoidably, the same property might be subjected to some of the various processes of assessment, sale, redemption, etc. etc., at the same time by National and by State officials. The land, or direct tax, is thus wisely, as we think, omitted in this bill; and we believe upon a fair consideration and trial it will be found, that neither the excises and taxes themselves embraced in the law, or the processes provided for their assessment and collection need, necessarily, occasion any of the conflicts now alluded to.

What was the condition of affairs which rendered this great revenue measure so absolutely necessary?

Supposing this unhappy war closed by the end of the fiscal year, say July, 1863, it was seen that the annual needs of the treasury from that time would stand about thus:

Interest, say on \$1,000,000,000 of debt	\$60,000,000
Civil expenses of the Government	35,000,000
Army	50,000,000
Navy	25,000,000
Pensions	20,000,000
To which might be added for Sinking Fund	20,000,000
Total	\$210,000,000

The most hopeful of our statesmen, twelve months ago, could make no showing more cheering than this, and certainly the larger dimensions the war has since assumed, the increased numbers of men in the field, the dearer rates paid for every thing used in the support of armies, and the vast numbers killed and maimed in battle whose names, or whose representatives, must hereafter swell the pension roll, render it certain, that any calculations made at that period would be under rather than over the mark.

Here, then, was the annual sum of \$210,000,000, absolutely necessary to be raised by the country, and there were but two sources which could supply it—customs and internal taxation, the public lands having ceased to be regarded as a source of revenue. All that could be reasonably expected from customs was \$60,000,000, leaving \$150,000,000 to be supplied by the other measure now passed into a law.

It would be unreasonable to expect any very great degree of perfection in a measure of this character, so comprehensive in its scope, so various in its details, its necessity suddenly appearing and its speedy passage urged, almost clamored for, by the voices of a loyal people. The experience of many years, and the information to be derived from well organized bureaus of statistics, in both of which the country was wanting, are indispensable for any intelligent judgment, either as to the selection of the sources from which revenue should be sought, or the modes of its collection.

It may be said of this measure, that as a whole, it is as perfect as any people had a right to expect from a single session of any Congress or Legislature. If the same care be taken by future Congresses, to amend and perfect it, as was taken by the last one to organize it, a few years will suffice to give us a system which will be reliable and economical, and be suited to the spirit and temper of our people.

It may also be most justly said, that this measure is not one of a party or partisan character. A loyal people, utterly ignoring all past party distinctions, in their anxiety for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Government, and deeming a measure like this necessary for their preservation, with an almost unexampled unanimity, "asked" of their Representatives its enactment into a law. And they responded to their patriotic constituents quite as unanimously—there being but one negative vote in the Senate, and but seventeen in the House of Representatives. This fact may be worthy of remembrance, for it is not unlikely that hereafter unprincipled men and unscrupulous politi-

cians, trusting to the forgetfulness of the people, and more anxious for the possession of power than the prosperity of the country, may attempt to use this very measure as an engine of mischief.

A rapid glance at a few of the sources of taxation embraced, will convince us, that they have not been selected without great care, and an evident desire on the part of Congress to distribute the burdens in such manner as to be most easily and conveniently borne.

The tax on spirits and malt liquors, is probably the heaviest in the catalogue, amounting to fully one hundred per cent. on spirits and twenty-five per cent. on ale and beer. In favor of this tax we have the experience of all countries where the theory and practice of taxation has been most studied. In England, the duty on spirits is two dollars and fifty-two cents per gallon, a rate entirely inadmissible in this country. A tax on the fixed habits, or it may be the confirmed vices, of a community, is always reliable to the Government, for these remain unchanged during decades of years; and thus the duty will be ungrudgingly paid, rather than any curtailment be suffered of an habitual indulgence. And should a heavy duty gradually change the habits of a people in reference to this class of articles and diminish the consumption, the result certainly should not be regretted. What we have said in reference to spirits, will apply, probably with equal force, to the article of tobacco which is largely taxed.

Licenses are a most important feature of the law. The objection to them amounts to probably nothing more than a prejudice, we being unaccustomed to a license of a lawful occupation by National authority. But when it is considered that a license is not merely a permit to carry on a trade or occupation, but a recognition of it, and may be useful in protecting from unlawful and irregular competition, and that in its assessment and collection no sort of interference is necessary with the private details of business, we are quite sure that, as a large round tax is obliged to be levied, the popular judgment will arrive at the conclusion that this one should not have been omitted. We think it can be no just ground of complaint, that the rate of licenses is the same to the small dealer or manufacturer as to those who sell and make on a larger scale. The manufacturer who produces less, and the dealer who sells less than one thousand dollars per annum (except the liquor dealer), are excepted; and, besides, the profits and produce of the heavier dealer and manufacturer, the law takes account of in the monthly returns and in the income tax.

Manufactures, of course, in a measure of revenue intended to realize \$150,000,000, and proceeding on the system of this bill, could not be overlooked, any more than the representation of Hamlet be expected to succeed with Hamlet dropped out. The duty of three per cent. *ad valorem*, and those specifically laid, will be as much a portion of the cost of the article produced, as the labor or the raw material which enters into their production, and this additional cost will be borne by the consumer. For a short time the manufacturer may find it difficult to realize this increased cost from his customer, but viewing the tax merely as an additional cost of the article, a brief period will suffice to harmonize the relations thus disturbed. A drawback gives the manufacturers access to the foreign market as before, and a revision of the tariff, as respects articles disturbed by the tax, shelters from foreign competition.

It is most likely that the working of the law has already discovered the necessity of some further revisions of the tariff. The wine growers of California, for example, representing an interest which ought to be fostered, ask the changing the duty on foreign wines from an *ad valorem* to a specific tax—a change which ought to be made.

The tax on incomes is one hitherto unknown to our people. When we consider, however, that had it been omitted, a larger portion of the community, including the heaviest of our capitalists—the men best able to pay, would have escaped their fair proportion of the burdens of taxation, and that all the numerous classes of State and county officials would have contributed by no other mode, we shall be satisfied that the imposition is but fair and just. We do not fail to notice besides, that a fair construction of language make only gains, profits, or *net* incomes liable; that the assessment is made at a reasonable time after the close of the year, giving ample time for the adjustments of

business, and that exceptions have been very fully and carefully made, in order that the same sources of income should not be rendered twice liable.

The stamp duty is one which has worked well in the experience of other countries. The rates here are very moderate compared with those established in the English laws. The greater activity of our people, the multitude of our sales and transfers, and commercial transactions, will make this a fruitful source of revenue, even at the smaller rates. Besides, it is a tax to be commended for the cheapness and economy of its collection.

This hasty survey of the principal sources of revenue embraced in this measure, serves to show us how universally it distributes the burdens of taxation. Under it the poor man contributes his mite and the rich man is made to yield of his abundance. And this should be so. The rich and the poor alike owe fealty to the Government of their country; and in cases of great emergency the lives of both and all of wordly wealth they possess, may be demanded to assist in its preservation.

Finally, in the language of the accomplished Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Hon. Thadens Stevens, "We have no fear that the loyal people of the free States will complain of any burdens which may be necessary to vindicate the authority of the Union, and establish on a firm basis the principle of self-government and the inalienable rights of man. So long as this money is honestly and economically expended, they will not repine. While the rich and the thrifty will be obliged to contribute largely from the abundance of their means, we have the consolation to know that no burdens have been imposed on the industrious laborer and mechanic; that the food of the poor is unmixed; and that no one will be affected by the provisions of this bill whose living depends solely on his manual labor."

ABSTRACT.

Licenses.

[Any number of persons may carry on business in co-partnership under one license; but, with the exception of Auctioneers and Peddlers, a license is available for one place of business only, storage alone being permitted elsewhere.]

	Dol. cts.
AMUSEMENTS.—Theaters.....	100 00
" Circuses.....	50 00
" Jugglers.....	20 00
" Other public exhibitions.....	10 00

No license procured in one State is held to authorize exhibitions in another State, but a separate license is required for each State.

APOTHECARIES, except where annual gross receipts do not exceed \$1000, or where a wholesale or retail dealers' license has been taken out.....	10 00
AUCTIONEERS.....	20 00

Not allowed to sell at private sale under this license. No license required for Auction Sales made by judicial or executive officers, or public sales by executors or administrators.

BANKERS not incorporated or legally authorized to issue notes as circulation.....	100 00
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BILLIARD ROOMS AND BOWLING ALLEYS open to the public, for each table or alley.....	5 00
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BREWERS.....	50 00
" Of less than 500 barrels per year.....	25 00
BROKERS in Stocks, Shares, Money and Exchange.....	50 00
BROKERS, Commercial, Shipping, Real Estate, &c.....	50 00
Exempt.—Parties having taken out Wholesale Dealers', or Bankers' license.	
BROKERS in Land Warrants.....	25 00
CATTLE BROKERS.....	10 00
CLAIM AND PATENT AGENTS....	10 00
COAL OIL DISTILLERS.....	50 00
CONFECTORS, retail, except where the annual gross receipts do not exceed \$1000, or where a wholesale or retail dealers' license has been taken out.....	10 00
DEALERS, retail, except where the annual gross receipts do not exceed \$1000..	10 00
" Wholesale, who may also sell at retail.....	5 00
DISTILLERS of Spirituous Liquors, " Ditto, if less than 300 bbls. per year.....	25 00
" of Apples and Peaches manufacturing less than 150 bbls. per y'r, 12 50	
" Ditto, if greater quantity, same rate as distillers of spirits.	
" Pharmaceutical and Chemical.....	free.

	Dol. cts.
EATING HOUSES, except where the annual gross receipts do not exceed \$1000.....	10 00
Confectionery may be sold without an extra license.	
HOTELS, INNS AND TAVERNS, if rental or annual value of premises is \$10,000 and over.....	200 00
“ \$5,000 and less than \$10,000.....	100 00
“ 2,500 “ 5,000.....	75 00
“ 1,000 “ 2,500.....	50 00
“ 500 “ 1,000.....	25 00
“ 300 “ 500.....	15 00
“ 100 “ 300.....	10 00
“ less than 100.....	5 00
LAWYERS.....	10 00
LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS AND HORSE DEALERS.....	10 00
MANUFACTURERS of Goods, Wares or Merchandise, exceeding annually \$1000 in value.....	10 00
PAWNBROKERS.....	50 00
PEDDLERS traveling with more than two horses.....	20 00
PEDDLERS traveling with 2 horses, “ “ 1 horse.....	15 00
“ “ on foot.....	10 00
“ “ 5 00	
<i>Exempt.</i> —Persons peddling newspapers, Bibles or Religious Tracts.	
PEDDLERS OF DRY Goods who sell or offer one or more original packages or pieces at one time to same person.....	50 00
PEDDLERS OF JEWELRY.....	25 00
PHOTOGRAPHERS when receipts do not exceed \$500.....	10 00
PHOTOGRAPHERS when over \$500 and under \$1000.....	15 00
When over \$1000.....	25 00
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND DENTISTS.....	10 00
RECTIFIERS who do not exceed 500 bbls, or casks of 40 gallons each.....	25 00
RECTIFIERS, for each addition 500 such bbls, or fract'l part thereof.....	25 00
SPIRITS, FERMENTED LIQUORS and WINES, wholesale dealers in, 100 00	
Retail ditto, not to be drank on the premises.....	20 00
STEAMERS or VESSELS upon waters of the United States, on board of which passengers or travelers are provided with food or lodging..	25 00
TALLOW CHANDLERS AND SOAP MAKERS.....	10 00
TOBACCONISTS, except where the annual gross receipts do not exceed \$1,000, or where a license has been taken out as wholesale or retail dealer, or keeper of Hotel, Inn or Tavern.....	10 00

[The license is payable before the commencement, or before the continuance, as the case may be, of the business required to be licensed, and it is made

the duty of the person liable, to register his name and business with the Assistant Assessor, and to make his application for and procure the license from the Collector as herein stated.—EDITOR.]

Penalty for carrying on a business requiring a license, without the same, three times the amount of license.

Penalty for any fraud in return of actual rental of Hotel, &c. to the Assessor, double the amount of license.

Exemptions.—No license is required for the sale of goods, wares and merchandise made or produced and sold by the manufacturer or producer at the manufactory or place where the same is made or produced; nor for the sale by vintners of wine of their own growth at the place where it is made; nor by apothecaries as to wines or spirituous liquors used exclusively for medicinal purposes. Physicians who keep on hand medicines for the sole purpose of making up their own prescriptions, do not require an apothecaries' license in addition to their own.

Carriages, Yachts, &c.

	Dol. cts.
CARRIAGES of every description, the bodies of which rest upon springs, kept for use and not exclusively employed in husbandry or for transportation of merchandise, valued with harness used therewith, at \$75 or over, and drawn by one horse.	1 00
“ Ditto, and any carriage let for hire, or for passengers, not used exclusively as above stated, valued at \$75 and not exceeding \$200, drawn by two horses or more.....	2 00
“ Ditto, above \$200 and not exceeding 600.....	5 00
“ Ditto, above \$600.....	10 00
PLEASURE OR RACING VESSELS known as Yachts, whether by sail or steam, under value of \$600.....	5 00
“ above \$600 and not exceeding \$1000.....	10 00
“ for each addit'l \$1000 in value.....	10 00
BILLIARD TABLES kept for use.....	10 00
PLATE OF GOLD kept for use per ounce Troy.....	0 50
PLATE OF SILVER, exceeding forty ounces, per ounce Troy.....	0 03

Spirits, Ale, Beer and Porter.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, proof and under per gallon.....	0 20
“ above proof, duty increased in proportion.	
BEER, LAGER BEER, ALE, PORTER, and other fermented liquors at the rate of per barrel of 31 gals..	1 00

[The duty on Spirits is payable on the first, tenth, and twentieth days of each month, and must be paid within five days

thereafter; and on beer, etc., within ten days from the first day of each month.—
EDITOR.]

Ten per cent, added to the amount of duty upon spirituous and fermented liquors if not paid when due.

Penalty for distillers making false statements as to the number and capacity of stills upon application for license, \$100.

Penalty for altering Inspector's mark of quantity and strength; or for using a cask or barrel bearing Inspector's mark of proof for selling spirits of different strength, \$500.

Penalty for neglect or refusal to make true and exact entries and reports, \$500, and forfeiture of all stock on hand and utensils of trade; for refusal or neglect to furnish abstracts of accounts to Assessor, \$500.

Manufactures, Products, &c.

	I. SPECIFIC DUTIES.	D. cts. m.
CHOCOLATE AND COCOA, prepared per pound.....		0 01
CIGARS, valued at not over \$5 per 1000, per 1000.....		1 50
“ valued at over \$5 and not over \$10 per 1000, ditto....		2 00
“ valued at over \$10 and not over \$20 per 1000, ditto....		2 50
“ valued at over \$20 per 1,000, ditto.....		3 50
CLOCK MOVEMENTS, made to run one day, each.....		0 05
“ more than one day, each..		0 10
COAL, except Pea and Dust, per ton		0 03 5
COTTON, raw, (fr'm Oct. 1st, 1862) per pound.....		0 00 5

Penalty for remov'l from place of production, without sanction before the tax is paid, double duty.

GAS, when product not above 500,000 cubic feet per month, per 1,000 cubic feet.....	0 05
“ above 500,000 and not above 5,000,000, ditto.....	0 10
“ above 5,000,000, ditto.....	0 15

Private gas works are subject to duty. Coal tar produced in the manufacture of gas, and the products of its re-distillation, free from duty.

GLUE AND GELATINE of all descriptions, in solid state, per pound.....	0 00 5
GLUE & CEMENT, made wholly or in part of Glue, to be sold in liquid state, per gallon.....	0 25
GROUND COFFEE, and all preparations of which Coffee forms a part, or which is prepared for sale as a substitute therefor, per pound.....	0 00 3
GROUND PEPPER, GRO'ND MUSTARD, GR'D PIMENTO, GR'D	

	D. cts. m.
CLOVES, GR'D CASSIA, GR'D GINGER, and all imitations thereof, per pound.....	0 01
GUNPOWDER, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery or sporting purposes, when valued at 18 cts. per pound or less, per pound.....	0 00 5
“ above 18 and not exceeding 30 cts. per pound, ditto.....	0 01
“ above 30 cts. per lb., ditto..	0 06
IRON.—Railroad and all other iron advanced beyond slabs blooms or loops, and not advanced beyond bars or rods, and band, hoop and sheet iron, not thinner than No. 18 wire gage, and plate iron not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, per ton.....	1 50
“ Railroad, or re-rolled ditto	0 75
“ Band, hoop and sheet, thinner than No. 18 wire gage, plate iron less than one eighth of an inch in thickness—cut nails and spikes, ditto.....	2 00
“ Bars, rods, bands, hoops, sheets, plates, rails and spikes manufactured from iron upon which the duty of \$1 50 has been paid, additional per ton.....	0 50
“ Stoves and hollow ware, per ton of 2,000 lbs.....	1 50
“ Cast iron used for bridges, buildings, or other permanent structures, per ton...	1 00
LEATHER, patent or enameled, per square foot.....	0 00 5
“ Patent Japanneed split, used for dash leather, ditto....	0 00 4
“ Patent or enameled skirting, ditto.....	0 01 5
“ All sole and rough, or harness leather made from hides, imported east of the Cape of Good Hope, and all damaged leather, per lb.	0 00 5
“ All other sole or rough, hemlock tanned, and harness leather, per lb.....	0 00 7
“ All sole or rough, tanned in whole or in part with oak, per lb.....	0 01
“ All finished or curried upper made from leather tanned in the interest of parties finishing or currying such leather, not previously taxed in the rough, except calf skins, per lb.....	0 01
“ Bend and butt, per lb.....	0 01
“ Offal, per lb.....	0 00 5
“ Oil-dressed and Deer Skins dressed or smoked, per lb.	0 02
“ Tanned Calf Skins, each...	0 06

	D. cts. m.	D. cts. m.
OIL, Lard, Mustard-seed and Linseed, and all Animal or Vegetable, not exempted nor provided for elsewhere, whether pure or adulterated, per gallon.....	0 02	
<i>Exempt.</i> —Red oil or oleic acid, produced in the manufacture of Candles, and used as a material in the manufacture of Soap, Paraffine, Whale and Fish Oil.		
OIL, Coal-illuminating, refined, produced by the distillati'n of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum or rock oil, and other bituminous substances, per gallon.....	0 10	
“ If refined and produced by the distillation of coal exclusively, per gallon.....	0 08	
OXIDE OF ZINC, per 100 lbs.....	0 25	
PASSPORTS, whether issued at home, or by Ministers or Consuls abroad, each.....	3 00	
SALARATUS AND BI-CARBONATE OF SODA, per lb.....	0 00 5	
SALT, per 100 lbs.....	0 04	
SCREWS, commonly called wood screws, per lb.....	0 01 5	
SLAUGHTERED MEAT.—Horn'd cattle, exceedi'g 18 months old, slaughtered for sale, per head.....	0 30	
“ Calves and cattle under 18 months old, per head.....	0 05	
“ Hogs exceeding 6 months old, when the number exceeds twenty in any one year, per head.....	0 10	
“ Sheep, per head.....	0 05	
<i>Penalty</i> for butchers making fraudulent returns, \$10 per head on all omitted.		
SNUFF, manufact'r'd of tobacco, ground, dry or damp, of all descriptions, per lb.....	0 02	
SOAP, Castile, Palm Oil, Erasive and all other descriptions, white or colored, except soft soap, and soap otherwise provided for, valued not above 3½ cts. per lb., per pound.....	0 00 1	
“ Ditto, above 3½ cts per lb., per pound.....	0 00 5	
“ Fancy, Scented, Honey, Cream, Transparent, and all descriptions of Toilet and Shaving Soaps, per lb.	0 02	
STARCH made of potatoes, pr lb.	0 00 1	
“ made of corn or wheat, per lb.....	0 00 1½	
“ made of rice or other material, per lb.....	0 00 4	
STEEL, in ingots, bars, sheets or wire not less than one-fourth of an inch in thick-		
		ness, valued at 7 cents per pound or less, per ton.....
		4 00
		Ditto, above 7 and not above 11 cents per lb., per ton.....
		8 00
		“ Ditto, above 11 cents per lb., per ton.....
		10 00
		SUGAR, refined, whether loaf, lump, granulated or pul-verized, per lb.....
		0 00 2
		“ Refined or made from molasses, syrup of molasses, melado, or concentrated melado, per lb.....
		0 00 2
		“ Brown, Muscovado, or clar-ified, produced directly from the sugar cane, and not from sorghum, or im-phee other than those pro-duced by the refined, pr lb.
		0 01
		SUGAR CANDY, and all confec-tionery made wholly or in part of sugar, per lb.....
		0 01
		SULPHATE OF BARYTES, per 100 lbs.....
		0 10
		TOBACCO, cavendish, plug, twist fine-cut, and manufactured of all descriptions, not in-cluding snuff, cigars and smoking tobacco, prepared with all the stems in, or made exclusively of stems, valued at more than 30 cts. per pound, per lb.....
		0 15
		“ Ditto, valued at 30 cents or less per pound, per lb.....
		0 10
		“ Smoking, prepared with all the stems in, per lb.....
		0 05
		“ Smoking, made exclusively of stems, per lb.....
		0 02
		WHITE LEAD, per 100 lbs.....
		0 25
		WINE made of grape, per gallon
		0 05
		II. AD VALOREM DUTIES.
		ADVERTISEMENTS in newspap's, magazines, reviews, &c. on the gross receipts over \$1,000
		3 per ct.
		<i>Exempt.</i> —Adv'ts in newspap's circulating not more than 2,000 copies.
		<i>Penalty</i> for non-payment of duty when due, 5 per cent. on amount thereof; for fraudu-lent returns, \$500.
		AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, goods, wares and merchan-dise, articles and things, in-cluding stocks, bonds and other securities, on the gross amount, 1-10 of.....
		1 per ct.
		<i>Exempt.</i> —Sales made by judi-cial or executive officers, and public sales by executors and administrators.
		<i>Penalty</i> for auctioneers not making proper returns, &c., \$500.
		CANDLES.....
		3 per ct.

CLOTH and all textile or felted fabrics of cotton, wool or other material, before same has been dyed, print'd, bleached, or prepared in any other manner.	3 per ct.	** On all Cloths, dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured into other fabrics, or otherwise prepared, on which a duty or tax shall have been paid before the same were so dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured, or prepared; and on Oil-dressed Leather, and Deer Skins dressed or smoked, manufactured into Gloves, Mittens, or other articles, on which a duty or tax shall have been paid before the same were so manufactured, the manfucturing duty or tax of 3 per cent. shall be assessed only on the increased value thereof.
DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, and other Jewelry.	3 per ct.	<i>Exemptions.</i> —The following are not regarded as manufactures: Printed Books, Magazines, Pamphlets, Newspapers, Reviews, and other similar printed Publications; Boards, Shingles, and other Lumber and Timber; Staves, Hoops, Headings, and Timber only partially wrought and unfinished for Chairs, Tubs, Pails, Snathes, Lasts, Shovel and Fork Handles; Umbrella Stretchers; Pig Iron, and Iron not advanced beyond Slabs, Blooms, or Loops; Maps and Charts; Charcoal; Alcohol, made or manufactured of Spirits or materials upon which the duties imposed by this act shall have been paid; Plaster or Gypsum; Malt; Burning Fluid; Printers' Ink; Flax prepared for textile or felting purposes, until actually woven or fitted into fabrics for consumption; all Flour or Meal made from Grain; Bread and Breadstuffs; Pearl Barley and Split Peas; Butter; Cheese; Concentrated Milk; Bullion, in the manufacture of Silverware; Brick; Lime; Roman Cement; Draining Tiles; Marble; Slate; Building Stone; Copper in ingots or pigs; and Lead in pigs or bars.
FURS of all descriptions, when made up or manufactured.	3 per ct.	<i>Exemptions.</i> —Where the product of the manufacture (except in the case of spirituous and malt liquors, and tobacco) does not amount to \$600; and in all cases where manuafctured for private use.
INSURANCE COMPANIES inland and marine, and individuals, and associations engaged in the business of Insurance, on gross receipts.	1 per ct.	<i>Manufacturers</i> are required to make monthly returns to the Assistant Assessor within ten days after the first day of each and every month. The Assistant Assessor makes return thereof to the Assessor within five days thereafter. And the Assessor on or before the twentieth day of each month shall make return to the Collector of all assessments on manufactures within his district for the month preceding the first day of, and the Collector shall make collection thereof before the last day of the same month. Returns of gross receipts for passengers by railroads, or by vessels propelled by steam, must be made within five days after the end of each month to the Assistant Assessor, and payment must be made to the Collector at the time of making the return.— <i>EDITOR.</i>]
PENALTY for default in delivery of returns or payment of duties, \$5,000.		<i>Penalty</i> for any violation of or refusal to comply with the provisions of the act requiring notice to be given to assessor of any manufacture liable to be assessed, and monthly returns to be made of pro-
LEATHER, morocco, kid or sheep skins curried, manufactured or finished.	4 per ct.	
“ Horse and hog skins tanned and dressed.	4 per ct.	
“ American patent calf skins, 5 per ct.		
“ Conduit'g hose of all kinds, 3 per ct.		
MANUFACTURES not otherwise specified, of cotton, wool, silk, worsted, flax, hemp, jute, India rubber, gutta-percha, wood, willow, glass, pottery ware, leather, paper, iron, steel, lead, tin, copper, zinc, brass, gold, silver, horn, ivory, bone, bristles, wholly or in part, or of other materials.	3 per ct.	
PAINTS and Painters' colors, dry or ground, in oil or in paste with water, not otherwise provided for.	5 per ct.	
PAPER of all descriptions, including pasteboard and binders' board.	3 per ct.	
PASSENGERS.—On gross receipts on passengers by railroads using steam power, or by vessels propelled by steam.	3 per ct.	
“ Ditto by railroads using other power than steam, or by ferry-boats propelled by steam or horse-power.	1½ pr ct.	
PASSENGER TOLLS and Tolls of every description received for transit over any bridge, on gross receipts.	3 per ct.	
PENALTY for non-payment when due of passenger and toll duty, 5 per cent. on amount of duty; for attempt to evade payment, \$1,000.		
PICKLES & PRESERVED FRUITS, and all preserved meats, fish and shell-fish, in cans or airtight packages.	5 per ct.	
PINS, solid head or other.	5 per ct.	
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.	5 per ct.	
VARNISH, made wholly or in part of gum-copal, or other gums or substance.	5 per ct.	

ducts, sales, &c., \$500; for neglect to pay duties, forfeiture of goods.

Incomes, Dividends, &c.

** First payment of Income Tax due June 30th, 1863. This Tax to terminate in 1866.

DIVIDENDS paid by all Banks, Trust Companies and Savings Institutions, and by all Fire, Marine, Life, Inland, Stock and Mutual Insurance Companies, and all sums added to the surplus or Contingent Funds..... 3 per ct.

" From Railroads and Interest on Railroad Bonds... 3 per ct.

Penalty for default of Banks, Railroads, &c., in making returns, \$500.

SALARIES of Government Employees, Civil, Military, or Naval, including Senators and Members of Congress, when exceeding \$600 per annum, on the excess thereof... 3 per ct.

INCOME, Gains, and Profits of every person residing in the United States, derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, if such annual income is above \$600 and does not exceed \$10,000, on the amount over \$600..... 3 per ct.

" exceeding \$10,000, on amount over \$600..... 5 per ct.

INCOME, Gains, Profits, Rents and Dividends accruing upon any property, securities, and stocks owned in the United States by any citizen thereof residing abroad and not in employment of Government. 5 per ct.

INCOME derived from interest upon notes, bonds or other securities of the United States, included in the above Incomes (whether subject to 3 per cent. or 5 per cent.), shall only pay a duty of..... 1½ pr ct.

Exemptions.—Salaries of Government employees, &c., above \$600, and Income derived from interest or dividends on stock, capital, or deposits in any bank, trust company, or savings institution, insurance, gas, bridge, express, telegraph, steamboat, ferryboat, or railroad company, or corporation, or on any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any railroad company or other corporation, which shall have been assessed or paid by said banks, trust companies, savings institutions, insurance, gas, bridge, telegraph, steamboat, ferryboat, express, or

railroad companies, as aforesaid, or derived from advertisements, or on any articles manufactured, upon which specific, stamp, or ad valorem duties shall have been directly assessed and paid.

Penalty for non-payment when due, 5 per cent. on amount of duty.

Stamp Duties.

I. COMMERCIAL AND LEGAL.

Commencing Oct. 1, 1862.

Dol. cts.

AGREEMENT or CONTRACT other than specified, and Appraisement for every slice..... 0 05

BANK CHECK, DRAFT, or ORDER for payment of any sum exceeding \$20 at sight or on demand... 0 02

BILL OF EXCHANGE, (Inland) Draft, or Order for the Payment of Money otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any Promissory Note except Bank Notes issued for circulation, for a sum exceeding 50 and not exceeding \$100..... 0 05

" exc'g \$100 and not exc'g \$200.. 0 10

" 200 " " 350.. 0 15

" 350 " " 500.. 0 20

" 500 " " 750.. 0 30

" 750 " " 1,000.. 0 40

" 1,000 " " 1,500.. 0 60

" 1,500 " " 2,500.. 1 00

" 2,500 " " 5,000.. 1 50

" for every \$2,500, or fractional part thereof, additional..... 1 00

BILLS OF EXCHANGE or Orders for Payment drawn or purporting to be drawn in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, must have placed thereon an adhesive Stamp of proper value, such as is required for Inland Bills of Exchange.

Penalty for paying or negotiating the same without such Stamp, \$100.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE (Foreign) or Letters of Credit drawn in but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more, are subject to the same rates as Inland Bills of Exchange.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE (Foreign)

drawn in sets of three or more, for every Bill of each set, when the sum made payable shall not exceed \$150, or equivalent thereof in any foreign currency 0 08

" exc'g \$150 and not exc'd \$250.. 0 05

" 250 " " 500.. 0 10

" 500 " " 1,000.. 0 15

" 1,000 " " 1,500.. 0 20

" 1,500 " " 2,250.. 0 30

" 2,250 " " 3,500.. 0 50

" 3,500 " " 5,000.. 0 70

" 5,000 " " 7,500.. 1 00

" for every \$2,500, or fractional part thereof, additional..... 0 30

	Dol. cts.		Dol. cts.
BILL OF LADING, or receipt for goods, &c., to be exported from a port or place in the United States, to any foreign port or place	0 10	MANIFEST for Customs' Entry or Clearance of a vessel to a foreign port, if under 300 tons	1 00
" exceeding 300 and not exceeding 600 tons		" exceeding 600 tons	3 00
" exceeding 600 tons		" exceeding 600 tons	5 00
BOND for indemnifying any person who shall have become bound, or engaged as surety	0 50	MORTGAGE of lands, estate, or property, real or personal, heritable or movable whatsoever; also conveyance of ditto in trust, as security, and redeemable before sale or disposal; or any personal bond given as security for payment of money exceeding \$100 and not exceeding \$500	0 50
" for every additional \$500		" exec'g \$500 and not exec'g \$1,000	1 00
" " 1,000		" " 2,500	2 00
" " 2,500		" " 5,000	5 00
" " 5,000		" " 10,000	10 00
" " 10,000		" " 20,000	15 00
CERTIFICATE OF STOCK in an incorporated company	0 25	" for every additional \$10,000 or fractional part	10 00
CERTIFICATE OF PROFITS, or memorandum of interest in any incorporated company for not less than \$10, nor over \$50	0 10	PASSAGE TICKET, by any vessel from a port in the U. S. to a foreign port, if less than \$30	0 50
" Ditto for over \$50	0 25	" if exceeding \$30	1 00
CERTIFICATE OF DAMAGE, and all documents issued by Port Wardens, Marine Surveyors, &c.	0 25	POWER OF ATTORNEY for Sale or Transfer of stock, bonds or scrip, or for collections of dividends or interest thereon	0 25
CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT, for not exceeding \$100	0 02	" or Proxy for Voting at election for officers of any incorporated company or society, except religious, charitable, or literary societies, or public cemeteries	0 10
" exceeding \$100	0 05	" to Receive or Collect Rents	0 25
CERTIFICATE of any other description	0 10	" to Sell and Convey real estate, or to Rent or Lease the same, and to perform any acts not hereinbefore specified	1 00
CHARTER PARTY, when the registered tonnage does not exceed 300 tons	3 00	PROBATE OF WILL or Letters of Administration, when the estate or effects do not exceed \$2,500	0 50
" exceeding 300, and not exceeding 600	5 00	" exec'g \$2,500 and not exec'g \$5,000	1 00
" exceeding 600 tons	10 00	" " 5,000	2 00
CONTRACT NOTES	0 10	" " 20,000	5 00
CONVEYANCE, when the consideration or value is over \$100, and not above \$500	0 50	" " 50,000	10 00
" over \$500 and not above \$1,000	1 00	" " 100,000	15 00
" " 1,000	2 00	" every additional \$50,000 or fractional part	20 00
" " 2,500	5 00	PROTEST of Note, Bill of Exchange, Acceptance, Check, or Draft, or any Marine Protest, by Notary Public or other authorized officer	0 25
" " 5,000	10 00	TELEGRAPHIC Dispatch or Message, the charge for which, for the first ten words, does not exceed 20 cents	0 01
" " 10,000	20 00	" ditto, when the charge exceeds 20 cents for ditto	0 03
" for every additional \$10,000 or fractional part	20 00	WAREHOUSE RECEIPT for any Goods, Merchandise, or Property held on Storage, in any public or private warehouse or yard	0 25
CUSTOMS' ENTRY for goods not exceeding \$100 in value	0 25	WRIT or other Power by which any Suit is commenced in any Court	
" exceeding \$100, and not exceeding \$500	0 50		
" exceeding \$500	1 00		
ENTRY for withdrawal from Bonded Warehouse	0 50		
EXPRESS and Carriers' Receipts, when amount not over 25c	0 01		
" exceeding 25c, and not over \$1	0 02		
" for one or more packages to the same address, when the amount is over \$1	0 05		
INSURANCE POLICY, Marine, inland, or Fire	0 25		
" Life, when not exceeding \$1,000	0 25		
" " exceeding \$1,000 and not exceeding \$5,000	0 50		
" " exceeding \$5,000	1 00		
LEASE, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, &c., for not exceeding 3 yrs	0 50		
" exceeding three years	1 00		

Dol. cts.
of Record, either Law or Equity, except issued by a Justice of the Peace, or in any Criminal Suits commenced by the United States or any State..... 0 50

Exemptions.—Manifests, Bills of Lading and Passage Tickets for steamboats or other vessels plying between ports of the United States and British North America.

Penalty for making, signing or issuing any document requiring a stamp, without having a proper stamp impressed thereon or affixed thereto, \$50 and invalidity of the document; for omitting to cancel adhesive stamps, when first used, by writing the initials thereon or otherwise defacing the same, \$50; for making, signing, issuing, accepting or paying any bill of exchange, draft, &c., without the same being properly stamped, \$200; for Telegraph Companies receiving or transmitting any message or dispatch without the same being stamped, \$10; for Express Companies receiving goods without delivering a stamped receipt, \$10; for Forging or Counterfeiting stamps, and for uttering the same, fine not exceeding \$1,000 and imprisonment with hard labor not exceeding five years.

** No Stamp denoting the duty charged on any particular instrument and bearing the name thereof shall be used for any other purpose, and if so used, the same shall be of no avail.

Sale of Stamps and allowance thereon.—Collectors, Deputy Collectors, Postmasters, Stationers, or any other person, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, can obtain Stamps in quantities, upon payment, at the time of delivery, of the amount of duties, from which there may be deducted a commission of 5 per cent., and the cost of any vellum, parchment or paper on which Stamps may be impressed. No allowance on sums of less than \$50.

[From a regulation of the Department, relative to stamps, the following commission, *payable in stamps*, will be allowed:

On purchases of \$50 or more	2 per cent.
" " 100	" 3 "
" " 500	" 4 "
" " 1,000	" 5 "

—EDITOR.]

NOTE.—Since the passage of the Act it has been so amended that “no instrument, document or paper made, signed or issued prior to the 1st day of January, 1863, without being duly stamped, or having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote the duty imposed thereon, shall for that cause be deemed invalid and of no effect: Provided, however, That no such instrument, document or paper shall be admitted as evidence in any court until the same shall have been duly stamped, nor until the holder thereof shall have proved to the satisfaction of the court that he has paid

to the collector or deputy collector of the district within which such court may be held, the sum of \$5 for the use of the United States.”

Stamps of all denominations, so soon as they are received, will be for sale at the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, San Francisco, at the rates of discount established by the Department.

II. MISCELLANEOUS.

Dol. cts.

PATENT OR PROPRIETARY MEDICINES AND PREPARATIONS,

upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, &c., where the retail price does not exceed 25c.....	0 01
“ exc'g 25c. and not exc'g 50c..	0 02
“ 50c. “ “ 75c..	0 03
“ 75c. “ “ \$1 00..	0 04
“ each additional 50c. or fractional part.....	0 02

PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS, prepared and sold, or removed for consumption and sale in the United States, the same duty as Medicines.

PLAYING CARDS, when price per pack is not above 15c..... 0 01
“ do. over 15c. and not exc'g 25c. 0 02
“ 25c. “ “ 30c. 0 03
“ 30c. “ “ 36c. 0 04
“ 36c..... 0 05

Penalty for not defacing or fixing stamp so that it shall be destroyed in opening the bottle, box or package, \$50; for making, preparing or selling any of the above without a proper stamp being affixed thereto, \$100; for removing stamps from one package to another with intent to evade duty, \$50; for manufacturers neglecting to make a declaration, monthly, that no articles have been sent out unstamped, \$100; for making false or untrue declaration, \$500.

Allowance on Quantities.—Any proprietor of a medicine, &c., furnishing his own die or design for stamps will be allowed a discount on amounts purchased at one time of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, of 5 per cent.; and on amounts over \$500, of 10 per cent.

Legacy Duties.

Legacies and distributive shares, arising from Personal Property, when the same shall exceed \$1,000, pay duty according to the following propinquity to the deceased:

1. To lineal issue or lineal ancestor, brother or sister, for every \$100 . 0 75
2. To a descendant of a brother or sister, ditto..... 1 50
3. To a brother or sister of father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of father or mother, ditto..... 3 00
4. To a brother or sister of grandfather or grandmother, or a de-

	Dol. cts.
scendant of brother or sister of grandfather or grandmother, ditto	4 00
5. To any other degree of collateral consanguinity, or to a stranger in blood, or to a body politic or corporate, ditto.	5 00

Exempt.—Property passing to husband or wife.

[A return of this duty must be made to the Assistant Assessor and payment thereof made before any portion of the property of the deceased can be distributed.—*EDITOR.*]

Penalty for any person having in charge any record containing information as to the property of the deceased, withholding same from the proper officials, \$500. When executors or administrators refuse or neglect to deliver a proper statement of personal property, or to pay the duty when due, the highest rate of duty will be enforced.

Drawback.

An allowance or Drawback will be made on all articles on which any internal duty or tax shall have been paid, EXCEPT RAW OR UNMANUFACTURED COTTON, equal in amount to the duty or tax paid thereon, when exported, upon evidence being furnished that such duty or tax has been paid.

*** No drawback will be allowed on any amount claimed less than \$20.

Additional Drawback.—In computing the allowance or drawback upon articles manufactured exclusively of Cotton, when exported, there shall be allowed, in addition to the 3 per cent. duty which shall have been paid on such articles, a drawback of 5 mills per pound upon such articles, in all cases where the duty imposed by this act upon the Cotton used in the manufacture thereof has been previously paid; the amount of said allowance to be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed.

Penalty for fraudulently claiming drawback upon goods on which no duty shall have been paid, or a greater allowance than shall have been actually paid, \$500 or triple the amount wrongfully claimed, at the election of the Secretary of the Treasury.

General Penalties.

Penalty for delivering or disclosing false or fraudulent Lists or Statements of taxable articles to the assessors, not to exceed \$500, in addition to the duties on omitted articles.

Penalty for neglect or refusal to give a proper List or Statement of taxable articles within the time required (except in case of sickness) \$100, with 50 per cent. additional duty. The assessor is empowered to enter the premises of negligent or recusant parties for the purpose of making his assessment.

Penalty for non-payment of annual taxes at the time and place appointed by the collector for the receipt thereof, an addition of 10 per cent. to the amount.

Penalty for refusing officers admission to places where taxable articles are manufactured, or for in any way obstructing them in the performance of their duty, \$500.

Penalty for any attempt at fraud in the evasion of duty, seizure and condemnation of the articles; for possession of any such articles for the purpose of selling the same with the design of avoiding payment of duties, \$100.

[*Enforcement of fines and penalties.*—The Collectors are authorized, in their own name or in the name of the United States, to sue for all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, which may be incurred or imposed by virtue of this act.—*EDITOR.*]

State Taxes and Rights.

No license provided for by the act, if granted, shall be construed to authorize the commencement or continuation of any trade, business, occupation or employment within any State or Territory of the United States in which it is or shall be specially prohibited by the laws thereof.

Nothing in the act shall be held or construed so as to prevent the several States, within the limits thereof, from placing a duty, tax or license, for State purposes, on any business, matter or thing, on which a duty, tax or license is required to be paid by the act to provide Internal Revenue.

Decisions and Regulations issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue,

Which may be consulted for a better understanding of the various sections of the law to which they refer.

1. The general principle of the Excise Law is, that each particular manufacture is taxed for its value; though materials used in its production are, in themselves, manufactures on which duty has been previously paid. This is true of shoes made from taxed leather, of engines made from iron on which a tax has been paid, etc., etc.

2. A manufacturer's license should be taken out in the district where the

manufactury is situated. The taxes must also be paid to the Collector of the same district.

3. Goods sent by a manufacturing establishment to its agent, are regarded as still in the factory. In such case the tax is due when the goods are sold, or removed from the agent's hands.

4. A commission merchant cannot be regarded as an agent: and whenever goods are removed from the factory and sent to a commission house, they are at once liable to assessment.

5. Section 6 provides that any number of persons carrying on business in co-partnership, may be licensed to transact such business at the place, and in the manner specified in the license. In order that one license will avail for several persons or members of a firm, the Assessor must be satisfied: 1st, That a legal *bona fide* partnership exists, and not merely an arrangement or understanding by which to evade the full effect of the license law. 2d, That the parties have a place of business, and only one place, which is common to all. 3d, That the alleged members are mutually responsible for the acts of each other, and that they jointly share the benefits and suffer the losses of a common business. 4th, That the parties on no occasion transact business on private account in the branch for which the firm purports to have been organized.

6. A lawyer having taken out a license to practice law in a certain State, for one year, will not be permitted to remove (with the design of permanently locating) to another State, and practice his profession there, without having first taken out a new license in the State to which he may have removed. If, however, the office from which the lawyer removes be taken by another lawyer, his license might be made available to the newcomer under Section 63.

7. A lawyer licensed to practice law in a certain State may, however, go into another State, or into another county of the same State, on a temporary employment to argue a cause or to give advice to clients, without being required to take out a license in such State or county.

8. A lawyer who displays a sign at his residence, and transacts business there as well as at his office, must take out two licenses.

9. If a person holds out to the public by words, deeds, or writing, that he is engaged in any kind of business requiring license, he must take license therefor, although the business in question may not be his chief or exclusive occupation.

10. Generally, the business of one who keeps a stall in the market is that of a retail dealer; there are exceptions, however. The Assistant Assessor and Assessor must judge in each case. If the dealer sells chiefly or entirely to consumers, though he may often sell in the original packages, he should be classed as a retail dealer. If, on the other hand, his sales are generally in the original packages, or if it is his occupation to sell to those who buy to sell again, or if this part of his business is considerable, so much that he depends upon and procures stock with reference to it, he should be classed as a wholesale dealer, even though he sells at retail. The law contemplates sales at retail by wholesale dealers.

11. A dealer who sells soap, candles, starch, tea, or other articles, by the original package, or salt by the wagon-load, etc., etc. to consumers, is not a wholesale dealer under the law; but if he sells to those who sell again, he will be required to have a wholesale dealer's license. A furniture dealer who sells a bureau, sofa or table to customers, for their own use, whether in the package in which he received it, or not, is not a wholesale dealer.

12. A person engaged in settling an estate, who collects rents merely as an incident thereto, and not as an occupation, is not liable to a license as a commercial broker. If, however, he in any way indicates his readiness to engage in such business, and accepts it whenever offered, then he is liable to a license tax under Section 64, item 14. The amount of business actually done is not conclusive evidence upon the point. The main inquiry is, Is it the person's occupation to purchase, rent or sell real estate for others? Nor is it necessary that he should be engaged exclusively in this employment.

13. It is impossible to lay down an arbitrary rule by which to test a man's business, and decide whether he is a broker or a banker. The law is explicit. Assistant Assessors must exercise their best judgment, with the facts of each case in view. Parties who feel aggrieved can appeal to Assessors. If an at-

tempt were made to decide in advance, such a decision would confuse the judgment of the local officers rather than aid it.

14. The tax of ten dollars upon billiard tables kept for use, as provided in Schedule A, does not apply to billiard tables kept for hire, and subjected to a license tax in Section 64, Art. 20.

15. Dealers in ice, who supply customers from carts and wagons, collecting their bills monthly or at the end of the season, do not require a peddler's license for such carts and wagons, although occasional small sales of ice are made by such drivers. They do not travel from place to place for the purpose of selling, but to deliver what has been previously sold. The same rule applies to milk wagons, grocers' wagons, bakers' and butchers' carts, used to deliver what was previously purchased or contracted for. It does not apply to bread, meat and fish carts, dealers in fruits and vegetables, owned or hired and run for the purpose of selling (peddling) their contents from house to house.

16. A farmer who sells the products of his own farm, by traveling from house to house, is not a peddler; but a person who buys and sells, as an occupation, and does his business while traveling from house to house, or place to place, must take a license as a peddler.

17. Photographers may be allowed to travel from place to place under license as photographers. Each license in this case should state the place of residence of the photographer, and should specify that he is to travel.

18. The license of steam and sailing packets, as provided in Section 64, Article 11, must in all cases be taken out, and the tax paid by the person or firm having the care or management of the steamer or vessel specified in the law, at the principal terminus or landing thereof, whether such person or firm be known as owner or agent.

19. A regularly licensed auctioneer can sell the goods of a licensed dealer in such dealer's store; but he cannot sell the goods, wares, etc. of an unlicensed dealer who is subject to a license tax at his (the dealer's) place of business, without being subject to the penalty.

20. An auctioneer can sell such goods as are not usually included in the stocks of dealers, wherever such goods may be situated, without taking special license therefor.

21. Persons buying produce, butter, eggs, etc., and forwarding the same to wholesale or commission merchants, to be sold by them, are not subject to a license tax in consequence of such buying; provided, they buy for themselves. But if they buy for others, they are liable to the license as commercial brokers.

22. Nurserymen are required to take out licenses, as wholesale or retail dealers, as the case may be; and tree dealers, who buy to sell again, if they peddle their trees, must take out licenses as peddlers, and also as dealers, if they have places of business.

23. If weekly, tri-weekly and daily newspapers are published in one office by the same parties, and are composed principally of the same matter, though the matter in them may differ to some extent, there can be no doubt that they are to be regarded as one paper, and are liable to taxation, if their combined circulation exceeds two thousand copies.

24. A manufacturer of any article for the Government must pay the tax as though he were selling to an individual.

25. When persons receive from a manufacturer of clothing, whether in the same town or at a distance, garments to be made, and when finished to be returned to the manufacturer or owner as aforesaid, such persons may not be required to pay the tax of 3 per cent. on the value thereof; provided, that at the request of the Assistant Assessor they make out a list subscribed and sworn; which list shall contain the quantity of garments so made up, during each month, and as near as may be the value thereof, together with the name and residence of the person for whom the labor has been performed. Such a list shall be transmitted by the Assessor receiving the same to the Assessor of the district wherein the owner of the goods resides, or has his usual place of business, to the end that the tax thereon due, under the Excise Law, may be paid in the district where the actual owner's place of business is situated.

26. *In regard to Iron Castings.*

1st. All castings which are so well known, and so generally used, as to

have a commercial value, must be taxed as manufactures when sold or removed.

2d. Other castings made upon special order of a machinist, but which are not known to the trade as manufactures in themselves, are exempt, not being manufactures within the contemplation of the law.

3d. Where a person makes castings only, he must pay the tax thereon. If, however, he manufactures castings, and uses them himself in the manufacture of other articles, the tax can be assessed only on the last. The right to levy the tax depends upon the fact of sale, or removal for sale or consumption.

27. Vessels and steamers that are built and launched in the ordinary manner are exempt from taxation. Several of the articles of which the vessel is composed are considered as manufactures, and will be subject to duty. Nails, engines, copper, sails, cordage, etc., will pay duty as manufactures when removed from the place of manufacture. If produced by the builder of the ship, he is to be treated as a manufacturer of such nails, engines, etc., and to be taxed upon the product. Boats propelled by oars are regarded as manufactures.

28. There may be vessels that would not be included in either of the specified classes, whose classification cannot be anticipated, and which must be assigned to one class or the other, according to the facts.

29. The basis for calculating the amount of license duty that a rectifier of liquor is subject to under the Internal Revenue Law is, the number of barrels or casks containing not more than forty gallons each, produced by the process of rectification, and not on the quantity of proof liquor used. Rectifiers will keep a record of the quantity of liquor produced, and will be required to make a monthly return of the same to the Assistant Assessor, subscribed and sworn, and to pay the amount of license tax accrued thereon, when required by the Collector.

30. Alcohol manufactured from whisky distilled prior to September 1st, 1862, and on which an excise tax has not been paid, will be subject to a duty of 3 per cent. *ad valorem*.

31. Alcohol, or spirituous liquors of any kind, can only be used by an apothecary in compounding medicines.

32. When sold otherwise, he will be required to take a license as a dealer.

33. A license to wholesale liquor confers no authority upon the party holding such license to retail liquor. Nor does a license to sell liquor authorize the sale of any other kind of merchandise.

34. *Stamp Tax on Express Receipts.*—The item marked "Express" on page 89 of the Excise Law, was not intended to embrace the freight business of railroads and ordinary wagoners, but is limited to persons who are express carriers, and not merely common carriers under the law. The distinction is very well known in practical business. The express carrier is usually expected to take the parcel, box or bundle from the house or place of business of the consignor to the house or place of business of the consignee, while a railway company receives and delivers goods only at its own stations.

35. In the absence of specific language in the statutes authorizing the broader construction, I must hold that persons and companies engaged in transporting goods over the country, as such business is usually performed by railway corporations, are not liable to the payment of a stamp tax upon the receipt given for such goods. I am also of opinion, that the first item in Schedule B does not include such receipts for freight as are usually given by railway companies.

36. A receipt is, no doubt, in a technical sense an agreement or contract, but in the ordinary use of language this close construction does not hold. Had Congress intended to include receipts, it would have been easy to have so provided in plain language.

37. 1st. Each insurance policy, whether fire or marine, must be stamped.

2d. An open policy will require but one stamp where the risks entered under such policy are all upon property shipped by or consigned or belonging to the policy holder.

3d. Whenever certificates, or other evidence of insurance, are issued by the holder of an open policy, every such paper must bear an appropriate insurance stamp.

4th. Whenever an insurance company refunds to the holder of an open policy

any part of the premium, because the policy has not been used in full, the amount so refunded may be deducted from the premium received during the quarter, and the tax to the Government may be paid upon the remainder; provided, this regulation shall not apply to money so refunded on which the tax to the Government shall not have been previously paid.

5th. Dividends paid by mutual insurance companies, in scrip or money, to the insured upon expired or expiring policies, are subject to the tax of 3 per cent. under Section 82.

6th. The agents of insurance companies located within the United States are not, in consequence of such agency, commercial brokers; nor do they appear to be taxable under the law. Foreign agents are taxable under Section 85.

38. In stamping promissory notes or other instruments requiring stamps under the provisions of the Excise Law, two or more of a smaller denomination may be used in numbers sufficient to amount to the sum of the stamp required; provided, that they are of the kind denominated for the kind of instrument to which the stamps are applied.

39. A stamp will be required upon every certificate which has or may have a legal value in any Court of law or equity.

40. Certificates, warrants, orders and drafts by one State officer upon another, for the purpose of carrying on the internal business of the Government, are not subject to a stamp tax.

41. The same rule applies to the certificates, orders, etc. of county, city and town officers.

42. Messages transmitted by telegraph and railroad companies over their own lines, on their own business, for which they receive no pay, are not taxable.

An Act to secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Government, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the first day of January, 1863, be entitled to enter one quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated public lands, upon which such person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at one dollar and twenty-five cents, or less, per acre; or eighty acres or less of such unappropriated lands at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed: provided, that any person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this act, enter other land contiguous to his or her said land, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the Register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said Register or Receiver that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one or more years of age, or shall have performed service in the army or navy of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the Register or Receiver, and on payment of ten dollars, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified; provided, however, that no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expira-

tion of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry—or if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death, his heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death—shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States, then, in such case, he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law. *And provided, further,* that in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child, or children, under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall inure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicil, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States, on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Register of the land office shall note all such applications on the tract books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That no lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That if, at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the Register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter section under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued: but this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now prescribed by law for any Register or Receiver: *provided,* that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with the existing pre-emption rights: *and provided, further,* that all persons who may have filed their applications for a pre-emption right prior to the passage of this act, shall be entitled to all privileges of this act: *provided, further,* that no person who has served, or may hereafter serve, for a period of not less than fourteen days in the army or navy of the United States, either regular or volunteer, under the laws thereof, during the existence of an actual war, domestic or foreign, shall be deprived of the benefits of this act on account of not having attained the age of twenty-one years.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," approved the third of March, in the year 1857, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations and affidavits required or authorized by this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed him or herself of the benefits of the first section of this act from paying the minimum price, or the price to

which the same may have graduated, for the quantity of land so entered at any time before the expiration of the five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the Government, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws granting pre-emption rights.

Approved May 20, 1862.

Abstract of the Laws

REGULATING THE SALE OF SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED, TIDE, AND MARSH LANDS.

Any person who is, or may be, entitled by the laws of California to become a citizen thereof, wishing to purchase such lands, must file an affidavit in the office of the County Surveyor in which the larger portion thereof is situated, setting forth that he has not purchased any other lands under former acts, which together with the lands now sought to be purchased, exceed in the aggregate six hundred and forty acres; that he has no knowledge of any other legal or equitable claim than his own, and that every forty acre lot, or its equivalent subdivision, of the land sought to be purchased, is the greater part swampy, or subject to inundation, at the planting, growing, or harvesting seasons, so as to endanger, injure, or destroy the crop, taking the average seasons for a reasonable number of years, prior to the year 1850, as a rule of determination.

The County Surveyor then proceeds to make a survey of the land sought to be purchased, unless a previous survey has been made of the tract, and in either case, he makes out a plat and field notes therefor, and after recording the same, forwards duplicate copies to the State Surveyor-General, within ten days after such survey may be completed or approved, together with a copy of the affidavit of the applicant.

If the Surveyor-General upon examination finds the same correct, he returns one of the duplicate copies, with his approval indorsed thereon, to the said County Surveyor, who records the approval, and delivers the said copy to the applicant who is required within thirty days from the date of the record of the approval to pay to the Treasurer of the county one dollar for each acre contained in the said survey; to take duplicate receipts for the same, and have them recorded by the County Auditor, who transmits a copy thereof to the State Register as soon as it is recorded.

If, however, the purchaser desires, he can pay only twenty per cent. of the purchase money in advance, and have a credit of five years on the balance, by paying ten per cent. interest on the deferred payments yearly in advance.

Persons purchasing land on a credit, who shall fail to make the required payments, or any of them, forfeit their rights to the land and any partial payments they may have made, subject, however, to legal decisions.

The State Register, on the receipt of a certificate from the State Treasurer that payment has been made according to the provisions of law, issues a "certificate of purchase," designating the land purchased by the proper section, township, and range, connecting with the United States surveys.

These certificates are, by law, *prima facie* evidence of title, but any person holding one, either as principal or assignee, can on presentation of the same to the Governor, obtain a patent for the land specified therein; *provided*, he shall find the land belongs, or has been confirmed, to the State, and that full payment has been made for the same.

BOARD OF SWAMP LAND COMMISSIONERS.

Whenever a petition shall be received by the Board from the holders of patents or certificates of purchase, on a tract of swamp and overflowed lands, susceptible of our mode or system of reclamation, represented by one-third in acres of said tract, asking for the drainage and reclamation of said land, the Board shall appoint an Engineer to make surveys, examinations, and a report.

If from the report and estimates of the Engineer it appears that the total cost of all expenses incident to said reclamation, will not exceed in the aggregate one dollar per acre, including sums subscribed by individuals, the Board in its discretion may adopt the plan recommended, or any other, and proceed to contract for the work by receiving proposals for the same.

Levees or embankments, previously constructed by individuals, are to be paid for.

School Lands.

The school lands of this State are derived from a grant by Congress of the 16th and 36th sections in each township of six miles square of the whole State, and from a specific grant of 500,000 acres, making in the aggregate over 6,000,000 acres.

When sections 16 and 36 are unincumbered public lands, they belong to the State, and can be selected and disposed of at any time; but when they are reserved for public uses—included in a public or private grant—or made fractional, or are wanting by the interposition of the ocean, a bay, river, lake, swamp or marsh, or from any other cause, then the State can select "other lands" in lieu thereof, to make up the deficiency, so that every township in the State shall have the proceeds of those sections for School purposes.

Under the laws of the State, for the selection and sale of those School lands, any person that is or may become a citizen thereof, may purchase from 40 to 320 acres, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, which he can pay at once, or twenty per cent. on the purchase money, and ten per cent. interest per annum, in advance, on the deferred payment, and the balance in a series of years.

If the particular township in which the land sought to be entered and purchased is situated, has been sectionized by the United States, then all the applicant has to do, is to make application direct to the State Locating Agent of his district, who has blanks for the purpose, containing the following certificate: "I, _____, of _____, being duly sworn, depose and say, that I am an applicant for the purchase and location of the above described lands, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief there is no valid claim existing upon the land so described, adverse to the claim I hold, and apply to be located; and that there is no improvement of any kind or description on said land, other than my own." A similar certificate, as to the claim to the land, has to be made by two witnesses.

The application being signed and sworn to, the Locating Agent then makes application to the Register of the United States Land Office in his district, for the land sought to be purchased; and on his acceptance of the same, the application of the party, and also the acceptance of the United States Register, are forwarded to the State Surveyor-General at Sacramento, who, after sixty days, on examination and if found correct, approves of the same, and returns his certificate of approval to the applicant; who, on its reception, and within 50 days from the date thereof, pays to the Treasurer of the County the full amount, or a part as previously specified, and as he may prefer.

In case the land sought to be purchased is situated in a township that has not been sectionized by the United States, then the person desiring to purchase makes application to the County Surveyor of the proper County, desiring him to make a survey of the particular tract selected; and when made, he delivers to the applicant a certificate, with a plat and field notes of the tract, which he presents to the Locating Agent, and then the proceedings are as before.

In either case, on making payment to the Treasurer of the County, he takes duplicate receipts, which have to be recorded by the County Auditor, who transmits a copy of the receipt to the State Register, and in return the applicant receives a "certificate of purchase," which, after the land has been certified over to the State by the General Government, has to be surrendered for a patent from the Governor.

The law makes provision for forfeiture for nonpayment, and for floating in case the land is not legitimately public.

United States Government.

The Executive.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.... *President of the United States*..... Salary \$25,000
 HANNSIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine..... *Vice-President* " " " 6,000

The Cabinet.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York..... *Secretary of State*..... Salary \$8,000
 SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio..... *Secretary of the Treasury*..... " 8,000
 J. P. UPSHUR, of Kentucky..... *Secretary of the Interior*..... " 8,000
 GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut..... *Secretary of the Navy*..... " 8,000
 EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania..... *Secretary of War*..... " 8,000
 EDWARD BATES, of Missouri..... *Attorney-General*..... " 8,000
 MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland..... *Postmaster-General*..... " 8,000

The Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland..... *Chief Justice*..... Salary \$6,500.

SAM'L NELSON, of N. York, <i>Assoc'te Justice</i>	JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, <i>Assoc'te Justice</i>
ROB'T C. GRIER, of Penn. " "	NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine, " "
JOHN M. WAYNE, of Ga... " "	NOAH M. SWAYNE, of Ohio, " "
DAVID DAVIS, of Ill	[Vacancy.]

Salary of Associate Justices, \$6,000. Court meets first Monday in Dec., at Washington.

Ministers to Foreign Countries.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	Capital.	Ministers.	Salary.	When appt'd
Austria.....	Vienna	J. Lothrop Motley, Mass	\$12,000	1861
Brazil.....	Rio Janciro	James Watson Webb, N. Y.....	12,000	1861
Chili.....	Santiago	Thomas H. Nelson, Ind.....	10,000	1861
China.....	Pekin	Anson Burlingame, Mass.....	12,000	1861
France.....	Paris	William L. Dayton, N. J.....	17,500	1861
Great Britain.....	London.....	Charles Francis Adams, Mass.....	17,500	1861
Italy.....	Turin.....	George P. Marsh, Vt.....	12,000	1861
Mexico.....	Mexico	Thomas Corwin, Ohio.....	12,000	1861
Peru.....	Lima	Christopher Robinson, R. I.....	10,000	1861
Prussia.....	Berlin	Norman B. Judd, Ill.....	12,000	1861
Russia.....	St. Petersburg	Simon Cameron, Pa.....	12,000	1861
Spain.....	Madrid	Gustavus Koerner, Wis.....	12,000	1862

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

Argentine Confederat'n.	Parana	Robert M. Palmer, Pa.....	7,500	1861
Belguin.....	Brussels.....	Henry S. Sandford, Conn.....	7,500	1861
Bolivia.....	La Paz	David K. Carter, Ohio.....	7,500	1861
Costa Rica.....	San José	Charles N. Riotté, Texas.....	7,500	1861
Denmark.....	Copenhagen	Bradford R. Wood, N. Y.....	7,500	1861
Ecuador.....	Quito	Frederick Hassaurek, Ohio	7,500	1861
Guateinala.....	Guatemala	Elisha O. Crosby, N. Y.....	7,500	1861
Honduras.....	Comayagua	H. G. Wells, Mich.....	7,500	1861
Japan	Yedo	Robert H. Fruyn, N. Y.....	7,500	1861
Netherlands.....	Hague	James S. Pike, Maine.....	7,500	1861
New Granada	Bogota	Allan A. Benton, Ky.....	7,500	1861
Nicaragua.....	Nicaragua	Andrew B. Dickinson, N. Y.....	7,500	1861
Portugal	Lisbon	James E. Harvey, Pa.....	7,500	1861
Rome	Rome	Alexander W. Randall, Wis.....	7,500	1861
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	Jacob S. Haldeman, Pa.....	7,500	1861
Switzerland.....	Berne	George G. Fogg, N. H.....	7,500	1861
Turkey	Constantinople	Edward Joy Morris, Pa.....	7,500	1861
Venezuela	Caraccas	Henry T. Blow, Mo.....	7,500	1858

COMMISSIONERS.

Hawaiian Islands	Honolulu	Thomas J. Dryer, Cal.....	7,500	1861
Paraguay	Asuncion.....	Charles A. Washburne, Cal...	7,500	1861

XXXVIIth Congress.

SECOND REGULAR SESSION CONVENED MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1862.

Senate.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, *President ex officio.*

[Republicans (in Roman), 32; Democrats (in *Italics*), 8; Unionists (in **SMALL CAPS**), 9; vacancies, 19—seceded. Total, 68. The figures before each Senator's name denotes the year when his term expires.]

CALIFORNIA.

1863 *Milton S. Latham*....Sacramento.
1867 **James A. McDougall*.San Francisco.

CONNECTICUT.

1863 *James Dixon*.....Hartford.
1867 *Lafayette S. Foster*..Norwich.

DELAWARE.

1863 *James A. Bayard*....Wilmington.
1865 *Willard Saulsbury*..Georgetown.

ILLINOIS.

1865 **Orville H. Browning*.Quincy.
1867 *Lyman Trumbull*....Alton.

INDIANA.

1863 **JOSEPH A. WRIGHT*.Jeffersonville.
1867 **Henry S. Lane*.....Crawfordsville.

IOWA.

1865 *James W. Grimes*....Burlington.
1867 *James Harlan*.....Mount Pleasant.

KANSAS.

1865 **James H. Lane*....Lawrence.
1867 **Seth C. Pomeroy*....Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

1865 *Lazarus W. Powell*..Henderson.
1867 **GARRET DAVIS*....Paris.

MAINE.

1863 **Lot M. Morrill*.....Augusta.
1865 *Wm. Pitt Fessenden*.Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1863 *Charles Sumner*....Boston.
1865 *Henry Wilson*.....Natick.

MARYLAND.

1863 *ANTHONY KENNEDY*..Ellicott's Mills.
1867 *James A. Pearce*....Chestertown.

MICHIGAN.

1863 *Zachariah Chandler*.Detroit.
1865 **Jacob M. Howard*.

MINNESOTA.

1863 *Henry M. Rice*....St. Paul.
1865 *Morton S. Wilkinson*.Mankato.

MISSOURI.

1863 **ROBERT S. WILSON*..St. Louis.
1867 **JNO. B. HENDERSON*.Osceola.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1863 *John P. Hale*.....Dover.
1867 *Daniel R. Clark*....Manchester.

NEW YORK.

1863 *Preston King*.....Ogdensburg.
1867 **Ira Harris*.....Albany.

NEW JERSEY.

1863 **Richard S. Field*....Princeton.
1865 *John C. Ten Eyck*....Mount Holly.

OHIO.

1863 *Benjamin F. Wade*.. Jefferson.
1867 **John Sherman*....Mansfield.

OREGON.

1865 **BENJ. T. HARDING*..Portland.
1867 **George W. Nesmith*.Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1863 **David Wilmot*.....Towanda.
1867 **Edgar Cowan*....Greensburg.

RHODE ISLAND.

1863 **S. G. Arnold*Providence.
1865 *Henry B. Anthony*...Providence.

TENNESSEE.

1863 *ANDREW JOHNSON*....Greenville.
1865 [Vacancy—seceded.]

VERMONT.

1863 *Solomon Foot*.....Rutland.
1867 *Jacob Collamer*....Woodstock.

VIRGINIA.

1863 **WAIT. T. WILLEY*...Morgantown.
1865 **JAMES S. CARLISLE*.Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

1863 *James R. Doolittle*...Kacine.
1867 **Timothy O. Howe*...Green Bay.

House of Representatives.

GALUSHYA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, *Speaker.*EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, *Clerk.*

[Republicans (in Roman), 104; Democrats (in *Italics*), 41; Unionists (in **SMALL CAPS**), 32; vacancies, 2; seceded, 60. Total, 239. * Members of last House.]

CALIFORNIA.

1 Aaron A. Sargent.....Nevada.
2 T. G. Phelps.....San Mateo.
3 F. F. Low.

CONNECTICUT.

1 **Dwight Loomis*.....Rockville.

2 *James E. English*....New Haven.

3 **Alfred A. Burnham*...Windham.

4 *George C. Woodruff*....Litchfield.

DELAWARE.

1 *GEORGE P. FISHER*....Dover.

ILLINOIS.

- 1 *Ellhu B. Washburne.. Galena.
- 2 Isaac N. Arnold..... Chicago.
- 3 *Owen Lovejoy..... Princeton.
- 4 *William Kellogg..... Canton.
- 5 Wm. A. Richardson..... Quincy.
- 6 Anthony L. Knapp.
- 7 *James C. Robinson..... Marshall.
- 8 *Philip B. Fouke..... Belleville.
- 9 Wm. J. Allen..... Benton.

INDIANA.

- 1 John Law..... Evansville.
- 2 James A. Cravens..... Hardinsburg.
- 3 *Wm. McKee Dunn..... Madison.
- 4 William S. Holman..... Aurora.
- 5 George W. Julian..... Centreville.
- 6 *Albert G. Porter..... Indianapolis.
- 7 Daniel W. Voorhees..... Terre Haute.
- 8 Albert S. White..... Stockwell.
- 9 Schuyler Colfax..... South Bend.
- 10 William Mitchell..... Kendallville.
- 11 John P. C. Shanks..... Jay Court House.

IOWA.

- 1 James F. Wilson..... Fairfield.
- 2 *William Vandever..... Dubuque.

KANSAS.

- 1 Martin F. Conway..... Lawrence.

KENTUCKY.

- 1 SAMUEL S. CASEY.
- 2 GEO. H. YEATMAN..... Hopkinsville.
- 3 HENRY GRIDER..... Bowling Green.
- 4 AARON HARDING..... Greensburg.
- 5 CHAS. A. WICKLIFFE..... Bardstown.
- 6 GEORGE W. DUNLAP..... Laneaster.
- 7 *ROBERT MALLORY..... La Grange.
- 8 JOHN J. CRITTENDEN..... Frankfort.
- 9 WM. H. WADSWORTH..... Maysville.
- 10 JOHN W. MENZIES..... Covington.

MAINE.

- 1 John N. Goodwin..... South Berwick.
- 2 Charles W. Walton..... Auburn.
- 3 Samuel C. Fessenden..... Rockland.
- 4 Anson P. Morrill..... Readfield.
- 5 John H. Rice..... Foxcroft.
- 6 Frederick A. Pike..... Calais.

MARYLAND.

- 1 JOHN W. CRISFIELD..... Princess Anne.
- 2 *EDWIN H. WEBSTER..... Belair.
- 3 COR. L. L. LEARY..... Baltimore.
- 4 Henry May..... Baltimore.
- 5 FRANCIS THOMAS..... Frankville.
- 6 CHARLES B. CALVERT..... Bladensburg.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1 *Thomas D. Eliot..... New Bedford.
- 2 James Buffinton..... Fall River.
- 3 BENJAMIN F. THOMAS..... Boston.
- 4 *Alexander H. Rice..... "
- 5 Samuel Hooper..... "
- 6 *John B. Alley..... Lynn.
- 7 Daniel W. Gooch..... Melrose.
- 8 *Charles R. Train..... Framingham.
- 9 Amasa Walker..... Fitchburg.
- 10 *Charles Delano..... Northampton.
- 11 *Henry L. Dawes..... North Adams.

MICHIGAN.

- 1 Bradley F. Grainger..... Ann Arbor.
- 2 Fernando C. Beaman..... Adrian.
- 3 *Francis W. Kellogg..... Grand Rapids.
- 4 Row. E. Trowbridge..... Birmingham.

MINNESOTA.

- 1 *Cyrus Aldrich..... Minneapolis.
- 2 William Windom..... Winona.

MISSOURI.

- 1 [Vacancy.]
- 2 JAMES S. ROLLINS..... Columbia.
- 3 WILLIAM A. HULL.
- 4 Elijah H. Norton..... Platte City.
- 5 THOMAS L. PRICE.
- 6 *John S. Phelps..... Springfield.
- 7 *John W. Noell..... Perryville.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1 Gilman Marston..... Exeter.
- 2 Edward H. Rollins..... Concord.
- 3 Thomas M. Edwards..... Keene.

NEW JERSEY.

- 1 *John T. Nixon..... Bridgeton.
- 2 John L. N. Stratton..... Mount Holly.
- 3 William G. Steele..... Somerville.
- 4 George T. Cobb..... Morristown.
- 5 Nehemiah Perry..... Newark.

NEW YORK.

- 1 Edward H. Smith..... Smithtown.
- 2 Moses F. Odell..... Brookly.
- 3 Benjamin Wood..... New York.
- 4 James E. Kerrigan..... "
- 5 William Wall..... "
- 6 Frederick A. Conkling..... "
- 7 Elijah Ward..... "
- 8 Isaac C. Delaplaine..... "
- 9 Edward Haight..... Westchester.
- 10 *Charles H. Van Wyck..... Bloomingburg.
- 11 John B. Steele..... Kingston.
- 12 Stephen Baker..... Poughkeepsie.
- 13 *Abraham B. Olin..... Troy.
- 14 Erastus Corning..... Albany.
- 15 *James B. McKean..... Saratoga Springs.
- 16 William A. Wheeler..... Malone.
- 17 Soerates N. Sherman..... Ogdensburg.
- 18 Chauncy Vibbard..... Schenectady.
- 19 Richard Franchot..... Schenectady.
- 20 *Roseoe Conkling..... Utica.
- 21 *R. Holland Duell..... Cortland Village.
- 22 William E. Lansing..... Chittenango.
- 23 Ambrose W. Clark..... Watertown.
- 24 *Charles B. Sedgwick..... Syracuse.
- 25 Theodore M. Pomeroy..... Auburn.
- 26 Jacob P. Chamberlain..... Seneca Falls.
- 27 Alexander S. Diven..... Elmira.
- 28 R. B. Van Volkenburg..... Bath.
- 29 *Alfred Ely..... Rochester.
- 30 *Augustus Frank..... Warsaw.
- 31 Burt Van Horn..... Newfane.
- 32 *Elbridge G. Spaulding..... Buffalo.
- 33 *Reuben E. Fenton..... Frewsburg.

OHIO.

- 1 *George H. Pendleton..... Cincinnati.
- 2 John A. Gurley..... Cincinnati.
- 3 *C. L. Vandaligham..... Dayton.
- 4 *William Allen..... Greenville.
- 5 James M. Ashby..... Toledo.
- 6 Chittin A. White..... Georgetown.
- 7 RICHARD A. HARRISON..... London.
- 8 Samuel Shellabarger..... Springfield.
- 9 Warren P. Noble..... Tiffin.
- 10 *Area V. Trimble..... Chillicothe.
- 11 Valentine B. Horton..... Pomeroy.
- 12 *Samuel S. Cox..... Columbus.
- 13 Samuel T. Worcester..... Norwalk.
- 14 *Harrison G. Blake..... Medina.
- 15 George H. Nugent..... Newemerstown.
- 16 William P. Cutler..... Constitution.
- 17 James R. Morris..... Woodfield.
- 18 Sidney Edgerton..... Tallmadge.
- 19 Albert G. Riddle..... Cleveland.
- 20 *John Hutchins..... Warren.
- 21 John A. Bingham..... Cadiz.

OREGON.

- 1 George K. Shiel..... Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1 WILLIAM E. LEHMAN ..Philadelphia.
- 2 *Charles J. Biddle*..... "
- 3 *John P. Verree*..... "
- 4 *William D. Kelley*..... "
- 5 William Morris Davis ..Milestown.
- 6 *John Hickman*..... West Chester.
- 7 *Jhn D. Stiles*..... Coopersburg.
- 8 *Sydenham E. Arconia*.Reading.
- 9 *Thaddeus Stevens*..... Lancaster.
- 10 *John W. Killinger*..... Lebanon.
- 11 *James H. Campbell*....Pottsville.
- 12 *HENDRICK B. WRIGHT*.Wilkesbarre.
- 13 *Philip Johnson*..... Easton.
- 14 *Galusha A. Grow*..... Glenwood.
- 15 *James T. Hale*..... Bellefonte.
- 16 *Joseph Bailey*..... Newport.
- 17 *Edward McPherson*..Gettysburg.
- 18 *Samuel S. Blair*..... Hollidaysburg.
- 19 *John Covode*..... Lockport Station.
- 20 *Jesse Lazear*..... Waynesburg.
- 21 *James K. Morhead*..Pittsburg.
- 22 *Robert McKnight* ..Pittsburg.
- 23 *John W. Wallace*..... Newcastle.
- 24 *John Patton* ..Curwensville.
- 25 *Elijah Babbitt*..... Erie.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 1 *GEORGE H. BROWNE*...Providence.
- 2 *Wm. P. SHEFFIELD*....Newport.

TENNESSEE.

- 2 *SAMUEL C. MAYNARD*..Knoxville.
- 4 *ANDREW J. CLEMENTS*.

[Vacancies, 8.]

Federal Officers, California.

Name.	Office.	Where at.	Salary per annum.
Thomas Brown.....	<i>Special Agent</i>	San Francisco	\$5,840
D. W. Cheesman.....	<i>Assistant U. S. Treasurer</i>	" "	4,500
R. H. Waller.....	<i>Pension Agent U. S. A.</i>	" "	2 ¹ / ₂ ct.
James T. Watkins.....	<i>Inspector of Hulls</i>	" "	1,500
Charles C. Bemis.....	" <i>Boilers</i>	" "	1,500
Robert J. Stevens.....	<i>Superintendent U. S. Branch Mint</i> ..	" "	4,500
Conrad Weitgard.....	<i>Assayer</i>	" "	3,000
Walter L. Denio.....	<i>Melter and Refiner</i>	" "	3,000
William Schmolz.....	<i>Coiner</i>	" "	3,000
[Vacant]	<i>Inspector of Customs</i>	San Diego	1,000
Oscar Macy.....	" "	San Pedro	1,000
John T. Porter.....	" "	Monterey	1,000
Ira P. Rankin.....	<i>Collector</i>	San Francisco	6,000
S. M. Swain.....	<i>Inspector</i>	Benicia	1,000
S. W. Sperry.....	" "	Stockton	1,000
L. H. Foote.....	" "	Sacramento	1,000
B. W. Mudge.....	<i>Appraiser</i>	San Francisco	2,500
John P. Zane.....	" "	" "	2,500
Willard B. Farwell.....	<i>Naval Officer</i>	" "	4,500
John T. McLane.....	<i>Surveyor</i>	" "	4,000
William Y. Patch.....	<i>Collector Internal Tax, 1st District</i> ..	" "	*
Caleb T. Fay.....	<i>Assessor</i>	" "	*
Francis B. Murdoch.....	<i>Collector</i>	San José	*
Richard Savage.....	<i>Assessor</i>	Santa Cruz	*
John Sedgwick	<i>Collector</i>	Tuolumne	*
D. K. Swim.....	<i>Assessor</i>	Mokelumne Hill	*
A. A. Delong.....	<i>Collector</i>	Sacramento	*
J. M. Avery.....	<i>Assessor</i>	Nevada	*
Charles Maltby.....	<i>Collector</i>	Napa City	*
William A. Eliason.....	<i>Assessor</i>	Santa Rosa	*

* Salaries.—Collectors, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on first \$100,000, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the balance; but in no case to exceed \$10,000 per annum. Assessors and Assistant Assessors, \$3 to \$5 per

VERMONT.

- 1 *Ezekiel P. Walton*... Montpelier.
- 2 *Justin S. Morrill*..... Strafford.
- 3 *Portus Baxter*..... Derby Line.

VIRGINIA.

- 10 WILLIAM G BROWN..Kingwood.
- 11 JACOB B. BLAIR..... Parkersburg.
- 12 KELLIAN V. WHALEY ..Ceredo.
- 13 Joseph E. Sagar.

WISCONSIN.

- 1 *John F. Potter..... East Troy.
- 2 [Vacancy.]
- 3 A. Scott Sloan..... Beaver Dam.

Delegates from Territories.

COLORADO.

- Hiram P. Bennett..... Denver City.

DAKOTA.

- John B. S. Todd..... Fort Randall.

NEBRASKA.

- *Samuel G. Daily..... Perce, Nemaha co.

NEVADA.

- John C. Cradlebaugh..Carson City.

NEW MEXICO.

- John S. Watts..... Santa Fé.

UTAH.

- John M. Bernhisel..... Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON.

- William H. Wallace....Olympia.

Name.	Office.	Where at.	Salary per annum.
John Hastings.....	Surgeon Marine Hospital.....	San Francisco.....	\$3,000
John Y. Lind.....	Asst' " " "	" "	2,000
George Davidson.....	Assistant Coast Survey.....	" "	1,900
W. E. Greenwell.....	" " "	—	1,700
A. F. Rodgers.....	" " "	—	1,100
Capt. B. F. Sands, U. S. N. Commanding Steamer.....	—	San Francisco.....	—
Lieut. G. H. Elliot.....	United States Engineer.....	" "	—
Com. J. M. Watson.....	Inspector Light-House Department.....	" "	—
Edward F. Beale.....	Surveyor-General.....	" "	3,000
Charles Watrous.....	Special Post-Office Agent.....	San Francisco.....	1,600
J. M. Eddy.....	Register, Land District No. 1.....	Humboldt.....	500
William H. Pratt.....	Receiver, " " "	" "	500
A. J. Snyder.....	Register, " " "	Marysville.....	500
James Compton.....	Receiver, " " "	" "	500
J. M. Rose.....	Register, " " "	No. 3..... San Francisco.....	500
R. H. Waller.....	Receiver, " " "	" "	500
George Webster.....	Register, " " "	No. 4..... Stockton.....	500
G. C. Havens.....	Receiver, " " "	" "	500
H. W. Briggs.....	Register, " " "	No. 5..... Visalia.....	500
George M. Gerrish.....	Receiver, " " "	" "	500
F. P. Ramirez.....	Register, " " "	No. 6..... Los Angeles.....	500
Lewis Sperry.....	Receiver, " " "	" "	500
George M. Hanson.....	Sup. Indian Agent,*.....	San Francisco.....	2,500
J. P. H. Wentworth.....	" " "	" "	2,500

Department of the Pacific.

Brigadier-General GEORGE WRIGHT, Commanding.

DEPARTMENT STAFF.

No.	Name.	Rank.
1....	George Wright.....	Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers.
2....	R. C. Drum.....	Lieut.-Colonel, Adjutant-General.
3....	E. B. Babbitt.....	" " Dept. Quarterm'r-Gen.
4....	George H. Ringgold.....	" " Dept. Paymaster-Gen.
5....	Hiram Leonard.....	" " Paymaster.
6....	P. G. S. Ten Broeck.....	Surgeon Medical Department.
7....	Robert A. Christian.....	" "
8....	Samuel Woods.....	Major Paymaster's Department.
9....	C. J. Sprague.....	" "
10....	E. W. Eddy.....	" "
11....	R. W. Kirkham.....	Captain Quartermaster's Department
12....	John Kellogg.....	Commissary
13....	W. G. Morris.....	Quartermaster's
14....	Thomas S. Wright.....	1st Lieut. Sec. Cav., C. V., A. D. C.

FORTIFICATIONS OF SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.

Lieut.-Col. R. E. De Russey.....	Corps of Engineers.....	Fort Point.
Lieut. George H. Elliot.....	" " "	Fort Alcatraz.

NAVY YARD, MARE ISLAND.

		Salary.
Capt. Thos. O. Selfridge.....	Commander Navy Yard.....	Mare Island.....
Thomas P. Greene.....	Executive & Ord'n'ce Officer.....	" "
Charles Murray.....	Paymaster.....	" "
W. S. Bishop.....	Surgeon.....	" "
J. W. Newton.....	Chaplain.....	" "
Richard Chenery.....	Navy Agent.....	San Francisco..... \$4,000
Calvin Brown.....	Civil Engineer.....	Mare Island..... 4,000
Melvin Simmons.....	Naval Constructor.....	" " 2,600
Charles A. Morse.....	Naval Storekeeper.....	" " 2,500

day, but in the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories, \$10 and \$5 respectively.—EDITOR.

* The State is divided into two Districts, a Northern and a Southern. Mokelumne River is the dividing line.—EDITOR.

Post-Offices and Postmasters in California.

[Corrected at the San Francisco Post-Office, January 10th, 1863.]

LOCALITY.	COUNTY.	POSTMASTER.	LOCALITY.	COUNTY.	POSTMASTER.
Alameda	Alameda	A. S. Barber	Denverton	Solano	S. K. Nurse
Alamo	ContraC'sta Wm.	Carmichael	Diamond Sp's	El Dorado	William S. Day
Albany	Napa	Elijah Brookslaire	Don Pedr'sB'r	Tuolumne	Richard Smith
Albeville	Klamath	J. P. Albee	Dougherty's	Station	Alameda
Albion	Mendocino	Jas. Townsend			William Grandlee
Alleghany	Sierra	I. H. Cleete	Douglas' City	Trinity	Edw. A. Kelton
Alvarado	Alameda	A. J. Lowell	Downieville	Sierra	A. J. McKinsey
Alviso	Santa Clara	John Ferry	Drytown	Amador	B. F. Richtmeyer
American R'ch Shasta		E. Anderson	Duroc	El Dorado	T. Foster
Anaheim	Los Angeles	John Fischer	Dutch Flat	Placer	Chas. B. Plummer
Anderson Val. Lake		Charles Wintzer	Eel River	Humboldt	H. Ropner
Angels	Calaveras	Geo. Stickle	Eight Mile		
Antelope	Yolo	A. W. Dunnigan	Corner	San Joaquin	W. Moreton
Anthony H'se Nevada		Elam Cooke	El Dorado	El Dorado	Robert Steere
Arcata	Humboldt	A. H. Murdock	Elk Camp	Klamath	H. E. Wright
Auburn	Placer	A. N. Gamble	Elk Grove	Sacramento	C. H. Weeks
Aurora	Mono	James Edwards	Empire Ranch	Yuba	Thomas Mooney
Bangor	Butte	A. Kitchie	Esmeralda	Mono	Daniel H. Pine
Bath	Placer	S. B. Burt	Etna Mills	Siskiyou	James H. Taylor
Bear Valley	Mariposa	J. S. Bates	Eureka	Humboldt	C. H. Heney
Belmont	San Mateo	P. N. Clark	Fair Play	El Dorado	Peter F. Covert
Belota	San Joaquin	W. E. Luck	Farmington	San Joaquin	L. J. Morron
Benicia	Solano	J. W. Jones	Ferndale	Humboldt	S. L. Shaw
Bidwell's Bar	Butte	Geo. Fitzgerald	Ferry Point	Del Norte	Rich. Humphreys
Big Bar	Trinity	M. Whelan	Fiddletown	Amador	H. Barnhisel
Big Oak Flat	Tuolumne	N. T. Ceely	Folsom	Sacramento	W. W. Jresser
Bloomfield	Soroma	Chas. R. Arthur	Forbestown	Butte	L. P. Smith
Bodega	"	J. Dougherty	Forest City	Sierra	R. S. Weston
Brooklyn	Alameda	A. B. Webster	Forest Hill	Placer	R. Parkhurst
Brownsville	Yuba	Martin Knox	Forest Home	Amador	
Brush Creek	Butte	E. S. Ruggles	Forks of Salm-	on	J. A. Hartcorn
Buckeye	Yolo	C. L. Simmerma-	on	Klamath	
Bucksport	Humboldt	Wm. Roberts	Forman's R'ch San Joaquin	Isaac S. Smith	
Buck's Ranch	Plumas	Wm. Wagner	Fort Jones	Siskiyou	A. B. Carlcock
Burnett	Santa Clara	John Barry	Foster's Bar	Yuba	A. J. Bachelder
Burnt Ranch	Trinity	John R. Hauk	Fourth Cros'g. Calaveras	William Reddick	
Burwood	San Joaquin	P. G. Twohy	Franklin	Sacramento	H. Schlutius
Butte Valley	Butte	P. C. Munn	Fremont	Yolo	Jonas Spect.
Cache Creek	Yolo	Aug'tus Hoffman	French Corral	Nevada	Chas. J. Pollard
Callahan's R'ch Siskiyou		Asa White	French Gulch	Shasta	William Krapp
Calpella	Mendocino	T. B. Veeder	Garrotte	Tuolumne	H. Warnerfield
Campo Seco	Calaveras	A. T. Root	Georgetown	El Dorado	Henry Jacobs
Camptonville	Yuba	A. C. Bearss	Gibsonville	Sierra	Patrick Hanley
Canon City	Trinity		Gilroy	Santa Clara	S. A. Pomery
Cedarville	El Dorado	M. R. Newman	Globe Ranch	Nevada	Silas Blodgett
Centerville	Alameda	C. J. Stevens	Goodyear's B'r Sierra	John Sharp	
Central House	Butte	P. K. Fernal	Grafton	"	W. G. Seely
Charleston	Yolo	Charles H. Gray	Grand Island	Colusa	J. H. Goodhue
Cherokee	Butte	Edw. A. Pearson	Grass Valley	Nevada	M. S. Norton
Chico	"	J. Bidwell	Green Springs	Tuolumne	E. Brown
Chili	Calaveras	H. A. Hodgdon	Greenwood	El Dorado	William Gunn
Chinese Camp	Tuolumne	C. B. Cutting	Grizzly Bear		
Clairsville	Lake	J. R. Shaw	House	Placer	E. D. Fosket
Clarksville	El Dorado	David Cummings	Grizzly Flat	El Dorado	J. O. Forbes
Clay's Bar	Calaveras	Wm. Van Gorder	Grove City	Tehama	Daniel Sill, Jr.
Clayton	ContraC'sta Sam'l N. Barron		Gualala	Mendocino	C. D. Robinson
Cipper Mills	Butte	E. H. Pratt	Gwin	Merced	H. Beightie
Cloverdale	Sonoma	Mathew Wormer	H'f Moon Bay	San Mateo	Charles Jones
Cold Springs	El Dorado	S. C. Dean	Hamilton	Butte	James Wagstaff
Coloma	El Dorado	Robert Chalmers	Happy Camp	Del Norte	H. Doolittle
Colorado	Mariposa		Hay Fork	Trinity	B. M. George
Columbia	Tuolumne	M. B. Fisher	Haywood	Alameda	Wm. Haywood
Colusa	Colusa	J. H. Woods	Healdsburg	Lake	James E. Fenno
Condit	Marin		Henry	Siskiyou	A. Haserick
Copperopolis	Calaveras	J. M. Pike	Hermitage	Mendocino	Jas. W. Stewart
Cosumnes	Sacramento	Wm. D. Wilson	Hicksville	Sacramento	S. B. Segur
Cottage Grove	Klamath	Wm. Elliot	Hitchcock's R' El Dorado	W. Donnally	
Cottonwood	Shasta	A. B. Jackson	Hoden Ferry	San Joaquin	
Crescent City	Del Norte	H. Johnson	Honcut	Yuba	J. M. Reese
Damascus	Placer	Thos. Moreland	Hoopa Valley	Klamath	H. W. Lake
Danville	ContraC'sta H. W. Harris		Hornitos	Mariposa	E. G. Hall

LOCALITY.	COUNTY.	POSTMASTER.	LOCALITY.	COUNTY.	POSTMASTER.
Horr's Ranch.	Tuolumne.		Mormon Isl'd.	Sacramento.	A. Spinks.
Horsetown	Shasta.	Chas. McDonald.	Mosquito	Calaveras.	T. M. Eldret.
Humbug Cre'k	Siskiyou.	J. Hansen.	Mountalm R'h.	"	W. H. Holmes.
Hydesville.	Humboldt.	Ellas Smith.	Mountalm Sp's	Placer.	O. W. Hollenbeck.
Illinoistown	Placer.	B. Bricknell.	Mountalm W'l's	Nevada.	Jac'b Vanderleith.
Indian Dlg'ns	El Dorado.	T. Fraser.	Mount Bullion	Mariposa.	Geo. W. Hanna.
Indian Gulch.	Mariposa.	G. D. Buffum.	Mount Eden.	Alameda.	Fred. Brustgown.
Indian Springs	Nevada.	H. L. Hatch.	Mount Ophir	Mariposa.	J. H. Miller.
Inskip	Butte.	S. L. Dewey.	Murphy's	Calaveras.	Harris Lang.
Ione City	Amador.	James H. Ferris.			
Iowa City	Placer.	S. N. Calvin.	Napa	Napa.	J. G. Brayton.
Jacinto	Colusa.	S. Smith.	Natividad	Monterey.	James Stokes.
Jackson	Amador.	George Freeman.	Nealsburgh	Placer.	Mark Buckley.
Jacksonville	Tuolumne.	G. B. Keyes.	Nevada	Nevada.	E. F. Bean.
Jainestown	"	E. P. Brechill.	Newton	El Dorado.	J. G. Burns.
Janesville	Shasta.	Augustus Martin.	Nicolaus	Sutter.	T. J. McCormick.
Jay Hawk	El Dorado.	J. S. Tifton.	N'th Bloomfi'd	Nevada.	A. Jacobs.
Jenny Lind	Calaveras.	J. V. Pollard.	North Branch	Calaveras.	Daniel Latimer.
Johnson's R'h.	Sutter.	A. C. Rainey.	N'th Colum'a	Nevada.	Levi Ayres.
Junction City	Trinity.	Wm. S. Moore.	N'th San Juan	"	George D. Dornin.
Kelsey's	El Dorado.	L. Borneman.	Oakland	Alameda.	George M. Yard.
Keysville	Tulare.	Wm. L. Kennedy.	Omega	Nevada.	A. C. Heiniken.
Knight's Fer'y	San Joaquin.	Wm. A. Fisher.	Onesbo	Sacramento.	A. G. Hitchmun.
Lafayette	ContraC'sta B.	Shreve.	Onion Valley	Plumas.	A. E. Minlum.
La Grange	Stanislaus.	George Buck.	Ophirville	Placer.	D. Choat.
Lakeport	Lake.	W. S. Cook.	Oregon House	Yuba.	Peter Rice.
Lake Valley	El Dorado.	William Mac.	Orleans	Klamath.	J. A. Pearce.
Lakeville	Lake.	Josiah Bacon.	Oro Fino	Siskiyou.	J. Green.
Lancha Plana	Amador.	J. Schamer.	Oroville	Butte.	I. G. Downer.
La Porte	Sierra.	John Freeman.	Orr's Ranch	San Joaquin.	F. J. Orr.
Lewiston	Trinity.	C. H. Rantzian.	Ouseley's Bar	Yuba.	J. F. Lawson.
Lexington	Santa Clara.	J. E. Paddock.	Pacheco	ContraC'sta H.	M. Hale.
Liberty	San Joaquin.	William Allport.	Pacific	Humboldt.	A. Berding.
Lincoln	Placer.	John Barnes.	Patterson	Nevada.	J. W. Sultzer.
Lisbon	"	G. W. Applegate.	Pea Vie	Butte.	David Whipple.
Little Lake	Mendocino.	Hiram Willetts.	Pescadero	Santa Cruz.	J. N. Besse.
Little York	Nevada.	W. W. Cozzens.	Petaluma	Sonoma.	Geo. B. Williams.
Lockford	San Joaquin.	Luther Locke.	Petersburg	Tulare.	H. A. Rindge.
Lone Star	Placer.	William H. Orr.	Pilot Hill	El Dorado.	Wm. K. Creque.
Long Bar	Yuba.	J. L. Hall.	Pine Grove	Amador.	J. F. Johnson.
Longville	Plumas.	Adam Miller.	Placerville	El Dorado.	W. H. Rogers.
Los Angeles	Los Angeles.	William G. Still.	Plum Valley	Sierra.	F. B. Kloecker.
Lower Lake	Lake.	H. N. Herrick.	Poland	San Joaquin.	Daniel Gillis.
Lynn's Valley	Tulare.	J. N. Glenn.	Port Wine	Sierra.	John M. Bennett.
Magalia	Butte.	A. C. Buffum.	Poverty Bar	Calaveras.	J. Fitz Simmons.
Maine Prairie	Solano.	Jos. C. Merithew.	Prairie	Yolo.	Theo. Weyard.
Mariposa	Mariposa.	B. F. Bachman.	Princeton	Colusa.	Almon Lull.
Martinez	ContraC'sta	Oliver F. James.	Punta Arenas	Mendocino.	I. G. Morse.
Marysville	Yuba.	T. J. McCormick.	Putah	Solano.	Wm. Sinclair.
Maxwell's C'k	Mariposa.	Ralph Jones.	Quincy	Plumas.	John Moore.
Mayfield	Santa Clara.	James Olterson.	Rattlesnake	Placer.	D. S. Beach.
McCarty'sville	"	Casey Newhouse.	Red Bluffs	Shasta.	D. B. Lyon.
Meadow Val'y	Plumas.	F. B. Clarke.	Red Dog	Nevada.	W. F. Heydlauff.
Mendocino	Mendocino.	L. Woodward.	Redwood City	San Mateo.	D. W. Aldrich.
Merced Falls	Merced.	Charles Murray.	Reynold's F'ry	Calaveras.	Wm. Henderson.
Malne Prairie	Solano.	J. C. Merithew.	Rich Bar	Plumas.	J. W. Snyder.
Michigan Bar	Sacramento.	G. B. DeLa Mater.	Rich G'elch	Calaveras.	T. S. Bever.
Michigan Blf's	Placer.	F. S. Washcim.	Richland	Sacramento.	J. F. Woolley.
Miller's Ranch	Butte.	W. Montgomery.	Rio Seco	Butte.	A. J. Crane.
Millerton	Fresno.	L. G. Hughes.	Rio Vista	Solano.	S. R. Perry.
Millville	Shasta.	Henry Anklm.	Rock Creek	Tehama.	J. T. Keifer.
Milpitas	Santa Clara.	F. Creighton.	Rockville	Solano.	I. Gilmore.
Minersville	Trinity	F. Bates.	Rome	Sutter.	O. S. Colgrave.
Mission, San			Rough & Re'dy	Nevada.	George Flint.
José	Santa Clara.	J. J. Vallejo.	Sacramento	Sacramento.	George Rowland.
Mokelumne			Salinas	Monterey.	O. H. Bayard.
Cltv	San Joaquin.	S. M. Parker.	Sa men Falls	El Dorado.	R. H. Berry.
Mokelumne			Salsbury	Sacramento.	T. G. Salsbury.
Hill	Calaveras.	Hosea M. Cough.	San Andreas	Calaveras.	Gus. Bowman.
Monte	Los Angeles.	Jno. Thompson.	San Antonio	Montrey.	F. Sylvester.
Monterey	Monterey.	Simpson Connor.	San Bernard	'o San Berna	'o Thomas Dickey.
Montezuma	Tuolumne.	Wm. F. Colton.	San	Buena-	ventura
Moon's Ranch	Tehama.	N. Merrill.			S'ta Barbara.
Moore's Flat	Nevada.	A. V. Leonard.			

LOCALITY.	COUNTY.	POSTMASTER.	LOCALITY.	COUNTY.	POSTMASTER.
San Diego	San Diego	Jas. W. Hollister.	Sweetland's	Nevada	C. W. Dannals.
Sand Rock	Butte		Table Rock	Sierra	T. A. McFarland.
Sancl	Mendocino	W. C. Connor.	Taylor's Ran'hl'umas		Job. T. Taylor.
San Francisco	San Fran'c'o.	S. H. Parker.	Tehama	Tehama	W. G. Chard.
San Gabriel	Los Angeles	David F. Hall.	Telegraph City	Calaveras	Edward Laughlin
San José	Santa Clara	S. M. Cutler.	Thompson's		
San Juan	Monterey	W. S. Thorne.	Fiat	Butte	H. Gelyen.
San Leandro	Alameda	Hiram Keeney.	Timbuctoo	Yuba	S. C. Wesscls.
San Lorenzo	"	J. T. Shinan.	Toda's Valley	Placer	J. M. Miner.
San L. Obispo	San L. Obis'.	Alex. Murry.	Tomas	Marin	Warren Dutton.
San Luis Rey	San Diego	Geo. P. Tibbets.	Trinidad	Klamath	B. Nordheimer.
San Mateo	San Mateo	A. G. Oakes.	Trinity	Trinity	A. F. Bilay.
San Pablo	Contra C'sta	C. E. Wetherbee.	Trinity Center	"	Wm. R. McDaniel
San Quentin	Marin	Jas. R. McGarigle.	Tule	Tulare	T. Harer.
San Rafael	"	D. Block.	Ukiah	Mendocino	Thos. C. Philbrick.
Santa Barbara	S'ta Barbara	Chas. E. Cooke.	Uncle Sam	Napa	J. A. Leach.
Santa Clara	Santa Clara	S. Henderson.	Upper Clear	Lake	J. W. Strauss.
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	Storer W. Field.	Vacaville	Solano	E. F. Gillespie.
Santa Rosa	Sonoma	B. C. Westfall.	Vallejo	"	E. J. Wilson.
Sawyer's Bar	Klamath	Josiah Cave.	Vallecito	Calaveras	J. D. Gray.
Sciad Valley	Siskiyou	W. B. Reeve.	Viola	Sacramento	A. R. Meserve.
Scott's River	"	S. Boice.	Virginia	Placer	G. D. Aldrich.
Searsville	San Mateo	Wm. Page.	Visalia	Tulare	J. G. Parker.
Sebastopol	Napa	E. W. Arnold.	Volcano	Amador	Peter A. Clute.
Secret Ravine	Placer	J. S. Agan.	Walnut Creek	Contra C'sta	B. R. McDonald.
Sellon's Ranch	Yuba	L. R. Sellon.	Walnut Grove	Sacramento	J. W. Sharp.
Shasta	Shasta	T. G. Elliot.	Washington	Nevada	A. F. Mason.
Shaw's Flat	Tuolumne	E. A. Dunlap.	Watsonville	Santa Cruz	Edward Martin.
Sheldon	Sacramento	Korne.	Weaverville	Trinity	L. Wellendorf.
Sierra Valley	Sierra	C. W. Dannals.	Western	Sacramento	
Slippery Ford	El Dorado	Powell Crosby.	West Point	Calaveras	F. H. Trappiniers.
Smith's Ranch	Sonoma	G. H. Briavel.	Whisk Creek	Shasta	Thomas D. Yates.
Smithsville	Placer	C. B. Hubbard.	White River	Tulare	Joel H. Turner.
Snelling's R'h.	Merced	J. H. Hall.	Windsor	Sonoma	Marvin Buckland.
Solano	Solano		Woodbridge	San Joaquin	D. Curt.
Sonoma	Sonoma	F. Rohrer.	Woodland	Yolo	F. S. Freeman.
Sonora	Tuolumne	A. W. Faxon.	Woodside	San Mateo	M. A. Parkhurst.
Soquel	Santa Cruz	E. Porter.	Wyandotte	Butte	M. S. Wilkerson.
Spanish Flat	El Dorado	A. Lowbach.	Yankee Hill	Butte	H. M. Coleman.
Spanish Ranch	Plumas	J. S. Harvey.	Yankee Jim's	Placer	William Duck.
Springfield	Tuolumne	T. M. Whiteside.	Yeomct	"	
Staple's Ranch	San Joaquin	A. W. Gove.	Yolo	Yolo	Abraham Griffith.
St. Helena	Napa	Jonathan Bell.	Yreka	Siskiyou	Curt H. Pyle.
St. Louis	Sierra	W. F. Thomas.	Yuba City	Sutter	Robert Dinsmore.
Stockton	San Joaquin	C. C. Burton.			
Stony Point	Sonoma	Robert Ayres.			
Strawberry Valley	Yuba	William Yonben.			
Suisun City	Solano	John Ferrel.			
Sutter Creek	Amador	Eben Fifield.			

RATES OF POSTAGE—DOMESTIC.

Letters—for each half-ounce, under 3,000 miles, prepaid, three cents; over 3,000 miles, prepaid, ten cents—except to or from the Pacific Coast to any point East or West of the Rocky Mountains, for which ten cents prepaid is the established rate. All letters must be prepaid by stamps, or inclosed in stamp-envelopes, or they will not be forwarded.

Transient Newspapers, Periodicals, Circulars, etc—to any part of the United States, not weighing over three ounces, one cent; and one cent for each additional ounce. To be prepaid.

Books—prepaid, not weighing over four pounds, one cent per ounce for any distance in the United States under 1,500 miles; over that distance two cents per ounce—all fractions over the ounce being counted as an additional ounce.

Newspapers and Periodicals—not exceeding one and one-half ounces in weight, when paid quarterly in advance—daily, per quarter, twenty-two and one-half cents; six times per week, nineteen and one-half cents; tri-weekly, nine and three-quarter cents; semi-weekly, six and one-half cents; weekly, three and one-quarter cents; semi-monthly, one and one-half cents; monthly, three-quarters cent. When weighing over one and one-half pounds, double these rates. When sent out of the State, these rates are doubled.

Small newspapers, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than sixteen octavo pages, in packages of eight ounces or over, one-half cent per ounce.

Weekly newspapers, within the county where published, *free*.

Quarterly payments, in advance, may be made either where published or received.

Maps, engravings, photographs, books, bound or unbound, and envelopes, in packages not to exceed four pounds, and cards, blank or printed, blanks, seeds, and cuttings, in packages not to exceed eight ounces—under 1,500 miles, one cent per ounce; over that distance, two cents. To be prepaid.

RATES OF POSTAGE—FOREIGN.

The figures following the name of each country, are intended to represent: first, the postage in cents, on letters weighing one-half ounce or under; and second, the postage on single newspapers.

North America.—British Columbia, 3, 1. Canada, 15, 1. Mexico, 10, 2. Central America—Eastern Slope, 34, 6. Western Slope, 20, 2. Cuba, 20, 2.

South America.—Aspinwall, 20, 6. Bolivia, 34, 6. Brazil, 50, 4. Buenos Ayres, 50, 4. Chile, 34, 6. Ecuador, 34, 6. New Granada, 34, 6. Panama, 20, 6. Paraguay, 33, 4. Peru, 22, 6. Venezuela, 34, 6.

Europe.—Austria, 30, 6. Belgium, 26, 2. Corsica, 26, 6. Denmark, 35, 6. France, 30, 2. France, quarter ounce, 15. German States, 30, 6. Great Britain, 29, 2. Greece, 42, 6. Holland, 26, 2. Italy, 42, 6. Norway, 46, 6. Poland, 37, 6. Portugal, 42, 4. Prussia, 30, 6. Rome and Papal States, 46. Russia, 37, 6. Spain, 26, 2. Sweden, 42, 6. Switzerland, 35, 6. Turkey, 30, 6.

Asia.—Arabia, 38, 4. China, 5, 1. Hindostan, 26, 8. Japan, 5, 1. Jerusalem, 26, 2. Smyrna, 40, 6. Syria, 45, 4.

Africa.—Canary Islands, 45, 6. Cape de Verde Islands, 37, 4. Cape Good Hope, 26, 2. Egypt, 38, 6. Liberia, 33, 4. Tunis, 45, 4. West Coast, 33, 4.

East Indies.—Australia, 5, 1. Borneo, 38, 6. Japan, 5, 1. Java, 5, 1. Manila, 5, 1. New Zealand, 5, 1. Philipine Islands, 5, 1. Sandwich Islands, 5, 1. Singapore, 38, 6. Sumatra, 38, 6.

On either a letter or packet, of any weight, the *whole* postage or *none at all* should be prepaid. If anything less than the whole is prepaid, no account is taken of it, and it is entirely lost to the sender.

Newspapers and other printed matter are forwarded to the Eastern States and Europe on the first, eleventh, and twenty-first of each month, by steamer only.

OVERLAND MAILS.

Great Central Overland Mail.—The Trans-Continental, or Great Salt Lake City Mail; from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Salt Lake, thence through Carson Valley to Placerville. Leaves St. Joseph and Placerville daily, Sundays excepted. Distance, 1,800 miles. Schedule time, only for letters, twenty days. Butterfield & Co., Contractors.

Sacramento and Portland Mail.—The Sacramento, Portland, and Puget Sound, or Northern Overland Mail; from Sacramento up the Sacramento Valley to Shasta, thence via Yreka and Jacksonville to Eugene City, thence down the Willamette Valley to Portland, connecting with a route across Washington Territory to Puget Sound. Leaves Sacramento and Portland daily, Sundays excepted. Distance, 650 miles. Schedule time, eight days. California Stage Company, Contractors.

San Francisco and Los Angeles Mail.—The San Francisco, Monterey, Los Angeles, and San Diego Overland Mail; from San Francisco down the coast through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara to Los Angeles, connecting with a route to San Diego. Tri-weekly. Distance from San Francisco to Los Angeles, 450 miles. Schedule time, three and one-half days. McLaughlin & Tuller, Contractors.

Circuit Court of California.

M. Hall McAllister.....	Judge.....	\$6,000
Ogden Hoffman.....	Judge Northern District.....	5,000
Fletcher M. Haight.....	Judge Southern District.....	4,000
Henry C. Hyde.....	Clerk and Commissioner.....	Fees.
William H. Chevers.....	Commissioner	Fees.

Terms of Circuit Court.—Northern District: San Francisco, first Monday in January and July. Southern District: Los Angeles, first Monday in March and September.

DISTRICT COURT, NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Ogden Hoffman.....	Judge | William H. Chevers.....	Clerk
William H. Sharp.....	Attorney | Charles W. Rand.....	Marshal

Terms of Northern District Court.—San Francisco, first Monday in June and December.

DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Fletcher M. Haight.....	Judge | John O. Wheeler	Clerk
B. C. Whiting.....	Attorney | Henry D. Barrows.....	Marshal

Internal Tax Officers, California.

First District—Comprising the counties of San Francisco and San Mateo. W. Y. Patch, Collector; Caleb T. Fay, Assessor.

Second District—Comprising the counties of Alameda, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, San Diego, and San Bernardino. Francis B. Murdock, Collector, San José; Richard Savage, Assessor, Santa Cruz.

Third District—Comprising the counties of Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Fresno, Buena Vista, Tulare, and Mono. John Sedgwick, Collector, Tuolumne; Thos. Campbell, Assessor, Calaveras.

Fourth District—Comprising the counties of Sacramento, Amador, Sutter, Yuba, El Dorado, Colusa, Placer, Tehama, Nevada, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Butte, and Plumas. A. A. DeLong, Collector, Sacramento; J. M. Avery, Assessor, Nevada.

Fifth District—Comprising the counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Klamath, Lake, Los Angeles, Marin, Mendocino, Merced, Napa, Solano, Sonoma, Trinity, and Yolo. Charles Maltby, Collector, Napa City; Wm. A. Eliason, Assessor, Santa Rosa.

Internal Revenue Act.—First District.

It may be interesting to note the results of three months' operation of the "Internal Revenue Act"—an epitome of which we have given in this work—in the first Collection District, California—comprising the City and County of San Francisco, and the County of San Mateo, containing a population of about 100,000, engaged in pursuits of the most diversified character—and these results may to some extent indicate the productiveness of the measure in the country at large. It should be mentioned, however, that one important tax, that on income, is not levied or collected until Spring, and that of stamps has not as yet taken effect in this district. The whole amount collected from all sources, from October 1st to January 1st, (three months) is \$177,832 63.

Licenses have paid \$97,860 of this amount, as follows: 37 Apothecaries, 17 Auctioneers, 13 Bankers, 21 Brewers, 196 Billiard Tables, 13 Bowling Alleys, 90 Brokers, 2 Claim Agents, 2 Confectioners, 32 Dentists, 2 Distillers, 102 Eating Houses, 2 Exhibitions, 140 Hotels, 133 Lawyers, 27 Livery Stables, 478 Manufacturers, 14 Pawnbrokers, 266 Peddlers, 21 Photographers, 114 Physicians, 4 Rectifiers, 1,796 Retail dealers, 1,046 Retail Liquor dealers, 7 Theaters, 42 Tobacconists, 454 Wholesale dealers, 89 Wholesale Liquor dealers.

From articles paying specific duties, \$33,109 59, as follows: 3,706 barrels of Ale, 10,790 barrels of Beer, 70 barrels of Porter, 17,305 Horned Cattle slaughtered, 9,834 Hogs slaughtered, 28,720 Sheep slaughtered, 23,408,000 cubic feet of Gas; from Iron Castings, \$344; from Cigars, \$1,665; from Confectionery, \$1,049; from Soap, \$2,504; from Sugar, \$570; from Tobacco, \$1,360; from Whisky, \$115; etc., etc.

From articles paying *ad valorem* duty: Auction sales, \$1,220; Diamonds and Jewelry, \$648; Passenger receipts, Steamers, \$17,309; Railroad receipts, \$500; Manufacture Hose, \$418; Iron, \$6,271; Brass, \$114; Copper, \$140; Furs, \$105; Leather, \$921; Silver, \$60; Tin, \$779; Wood, \$5,041; Wool, \$2,667; Cordage, \$1,600; Vinegar, \$945; Pickles and Preserved Fruits, \$1,176; Syrups, \$276; articles not specified, \$5,569; Newspapers—Advertising, \$1,008, etc.; total, \$46,863 04.

Foreign Consuls Residing in San Francisco.

Austria.....	Charles Fischer	Mecklenburg Schwerin.....	Jas. De Fremery
Belgium.....	Julius May	Mexico.....	José Marcus Mugarrita
Bremen.....	C. A. Duisenberg	Netherlands.....	J. P. H. Gildemeester
Chili.....	C. B. Polhemus	New Granada.....	A. H. Gildemeester
Costa Rica.....	Samuel H. Greene	Oldenburg.....	Henry Hanssmann
Denmark.....	G. O'Hara Taaffe	Peru.....	Henry Barroilhet
Ecuador.....	Daniel Wolff	Portugal.....	A. N. Byfield
France.....	Frederick Gautier	Prussia.....	Henry Hannsmann
Guatemala.....	Samuel H. Greene	Russia.....	Peter Kostromitinoff
Great Britain.....	Wm. L. Booker	San Salvador.....	R. W. Heath
Hamburg.....	Gustavus Ziel	Saxony.....	H. Michels
Hanover.....	Otto H. Frank	Saxony Anhalt.....	Herman Behr
Hawaiian Islands.....	C. E. Hitchcock	Spain.....	Camillo Martin
Hessia.....	Gustavus Ziel	Sweden and Norway....	Geo. C. Johnson
Honduras.....	Wm. V. Wells	Switzerland.....	Henry Hentsch
Italy.....	B. Davidson	Wurtemburg.....	Louis Wormser
Lubeck,.....	Herman Behr		

State of California.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Office.	Residence.	Salary.	Term expires.
LELAND STANFORD	<i>Governor</i>	Sacramento.....	\$7,000 ...	Jan'y, 1864
J. F. Chellis.....	<i>Lieutenant-Governor</i>		Per diem.	" "
W. H. Weeks.....	<i>Secretary of State</i>	Sacramento.....	4,000....	" "
G. R. Warren.....	<i>Controller</i>	"	4,000....	" "
D. R. Ashley.....	<i>Treasurer</i>	"	4,000....	" "
Frank M. Pixley.....	<i>Attorney-General</i>	"	4,000....	" "
W. C. Kibbe.....	<i>Adjutant-General</i>	"	2,000....	" "
J. F. Houghton.....	<i>Surveyor-General</i>	"	2,000....	" "
John Sweet.....	<i>Sup't Public Instruct'n</i>	San Francisco..	3,000....	" 1866
B. P. Avery	<i>State Printer</i>	Sacramento....	Fees.....	" 1864

Representatives in Congress.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term expires.
Milton S. Latham.....	Sacramento.....	<i>Senator</i>	March 3, 1863
James McDougall.....	San Francisco.....	"	" 1867
T. G. Phelps.....	San Mateo.....	<i>Representative</i>	" 1863
A. A. Sargent.....	Nevada.....	"	" "
F. F. Low	Marysville	"	" "

Legislature of California.

[Session commenced January 5th, 1862.]

[NOTE.—The terms of the members marked with an asterisk (*) expire at the close of the present year, the remainder hold over until 1864. Members in italics (Senate 4, Assembly 6,) are opposed to the War Measures of the present National Administration.]

SENATE—FORTY MEMBERS.

J. F. CHELLIS.....	President | A. M. CRANE.....	President <i>pro tem.</i>
John White.....		Secretary.
<i>First District</i> —San Diego and San Bernardino. <i>J. C. Bogart</i> .*		
<i>Second District</i> —Los Angeles. <i>J. R. Vineyard</i> .*		
<i>Third District</i> —Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo. <i>Romualda Pacheco</i> .*		
<i>Fourth District</i> —Tulare and Fresno. <i>Thomas Baker</i> .*		
<i>Fifth District</i> —Mariposa, Merced, and Stanislaus. <i>J. G. McCullough</i> .		
<i>Sixth District</i> —Santa Cruz and Monterey. <i>George K. Porter</i> .*		
<i>Seventh District</i> —Santa Clara. <i>Joseph S. Wallis</i> .		
<i>Eighth District</i> —San Francisco and San Mateo. <i>B. W. Hathaway</i> .* (joint Senator)		
R. F. Perkins,* Alexander G. Abell, J. W. Clark, and M. S. Whiting.		
<i>Ninth District</i> —Alameda. <i>A. M. Crane</i> .*		
<i>Tenth District</i> —Contra Costa and Marin. <i>C. B. Porter</i> .		
<i>Eleventh District</i> —San Joaquin. <i>C. H. Chamberlain</i> .*		
<i>Twelfth District</i> —Tuolumne and Mono. <i>Leander Quint</i> * and <i>Joseph M. Cavis</i> .		
<i>Thirteenth District</i> —Calaveras. <i>Wm. T. Lewis</i> * and <i>Wm. Higby</i> .		
<i>Fourteenth District</i> —Amador. <i>R. Burnell</i> .*		
<i>Fifteenth District</i> —El Dorado. <i>O. Harvey</i> and <i>A. H. Saxton</i> .		
<i>Sixteenth District</i> —Sacramento. <i>A. B. Nixon</i> * and <i>Newton Booth</i> .		
<i>Seventeenth District</i> —Solano and Yolo. <i>O. B. Powers</i> .*		
<i>Eighteenth District</i> —Napa, Lake, and Mendocino. <i>William Holden</i> .*		
<i>Nineteenth District</i> —Sonoma. <i>James H. McNabb</i> .		
<i>Twentieth District</i> —Placer. <i>W. D. Harriman</i> * and <i>T. B. Higgins</i> .		
<i>Twenty-first District</i> —Nevada. <i>Joseph Kutz</i> * and <i>J. C. Birdseye</i> .		
<i>Twenty-second District</i> —Sierra. <i>Francis Anderson</i> .		
<i>Twenty-third District</i> —Yuba and Sutter. <i>Wm. H. Park</i> (joint Senator) and <i>Lewis Cunningham</i> .		
<i>Twenty-fourth District</i> —Butte and Plumas. <i>R. C. Gaskell</i> * and <i>Thomas B. Shannon</i> .		
<i>Twenty-fifth District</i> —Tehama and Colusa. <i>J. G. Doll</i> .*		
<i>Twenty-sixth District</i> —Shasta and Trinity. <i>Benjamin Shurthiff</i> .*		
<i>Twenty-seventh District</i> —Humboldt, Klamath, and N. Norte. <i>Walter Van Dyke</i> .*		
<i>Twenty-eighth District</i> —Siskiyou. <i>G. B. Oulton</i> .*		

ASSEMBLY—EIGHTY MEMBERS.

T. N. MACHIN.....Speaker | JAMES COLLINS.....Speaker *pro tem.*
 H. G. Worthington.....Clerk.
 Alameda—Thomas Scott and Henry Robinson.
 Amador—A. B. Andrews and E. M. Simpson.
 Butte—F. M. Smith and J. G. Moore.
 Calaveras—Fenton G. McDonald, James Barclay, and vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Campbell.
 Colusa and Tehama—T. G. Butler.
 Contra Costa—T. G. Whight.
 El Dorado—S. W. Sanderson, Thomas Fitch, J. R. Clark, and James Burr.
 Fresno—Vacancy caused by the death of James Smith.
 Humboldt—Stephen G. Whipple.
 Klamath and Del Norte—S. P. Wright.
 Los Angeles—E. J. C. Kewen and J. A. Watson.
 Marin—Robert Torrence.
 Mariposa—J. W. Wilcox.
 Mendocino—T. M. Ames.
 Merced and Stanislaus—James W. Robertson.
 Monterey—M. A. Castro.
 Napa and Lake—Chancellor Hartson.
 Nevada—James Collins, William H. Sears, John M. Rule, and Seth Martin.
 Placer—C. C. Dudley, John Yule, and N. W. Blanchard.
 Plumas—M. D. Howell.
 Sacramento—W. H. Barton, M. M. Estee, Amos Adams, J. H. Warwick, and Charles Duncombe.
 San Bernardino—R. G. Allen.
 San Diego—George A. Johnson.
 San Francisco—George Barstow, Henry L. Dodge, O. P. Sutton, John E. Kincaid, Cyrus Palmer, Jacob Deeth, James A. Banks, John F. Swift, Hugh Farley, Benjamin Dore, Andrew J. Gunnison, William R. Wheaton.
 San Joaquin—T. J. Keys and Samuel Meyers.
 San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara—Ramon J. Hill.
 San Mateo—James G. Denniston.
 Santa Clara—J. J. Owen, J. W. Owen, and D. W. Harrington.
 Santa Cruz—I. C. Willson.
 Shasta—J. N. Chappel.
 Sierra—E. B. Smith and James Crawford.
 Siskiyou—William Irwin and B. F. Varney.
 Solano—J. M. Dudley.
 Sonoma—E. F. Dunne, W. M. Rider, and J. B. Beeson.
 Sutter—C. S. Harwell.
 Trinity—M. W. Personette.
 Tulare and Buena Vista—J. W. Freeman.
 Tuolumne and Mono—T. N. Machin, N. M. Orr, and Fred. Lux.
 Yolo—Edwin Patten.
 Yuba—J. C. Sargent, O. F. Redfield, and D. O. Adkison.

JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Office.	Residence.	Term expires.	Salary.
Stephen J. Field.....	Chief Justice.....	Sacramento.....	1864.....	\$6,000
W. W. Cope.....	Associate ".....	".....	1866.....	6,000
Edward Norton.....	".....	San Francisco.....	1868.....	6,000
Frank M. Pixley.....	Attorney-General.....	Sacramento.....	1864.....	4,000
Frank F. Fargo.....	Clerk.....	".....	1864.....	Fees.
C. J. Hillyer.....	Reporter.....	".....	1864.....	Fees.

Terms.—Sacramento: First Monday in January, April, July, and October.

DISTRICT COURTS.

1st.....	Benjamin Hayes.....	Los Angeles.....	1865.....	5,000
2d.....	Joaquin Carillo.....	Santa Barbara.....	1865.....	3,000
3d.....	Samuel B. McKee.....	Oakland.....	1865.....	4,000
4th.....	Samuel F. Reynolds.....	San Francisco.....	1868.....	5,000

Dist.	Name.	Residence.	Term expires.	Salary.
5th.	Charles W. Creaner.	Stockton	1865.	\$5,000
6th.	John H. McKune	Sacramento	1865.	5,000
7th.	James B. Southard	Petaluma	1865.	5,000
8th.	William R. Turner	Tiñidad	1865.	5,000
9th.	William F. Daingerfield	Shasta	1866.	5,000
10th.	Samuel M. Bliss	Marysville	1865.	5,000
11th.	Benjamin F. Myres	Auburn	1865.	5,000
12th.	Lorenzo Sawyer	San Francisco	1867.	5,000
13th.	Ethelbert Burke	Mariposa	1867.	4,000
14th.	Niles Scarles	Nevada	1865.	5,000
15th.	Warren T. Sexton	Oroville	1863.	5,000
16th.	William H. Badgley	Mokelumne Hill	1866.	5,000
17th.	Leonidas E. Pratt	Downieville	1866.	5,000

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Dist.	Counties.
1st	Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego.
2d	San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara.
3d	Alameda, Monterey, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz.
4th.	Northern part of San Francisco.
5th.	San Joaquin and Tuolumne.
6th.	Sacramento and Yolo.
7th.	Contra Costa, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Solano, Sonoma, and Lake.
8th.	Klamath, Del Norte, and Humboldt.
9th.	Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity.
10th.	Sutter and Yuba.
11th.	El Dorado and Placer.
12th.	Southern part of San Francisco and San Mateo.
13th.	Fresno, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, Tulare, and Buena Vista.
14th.	Nevada.
15th.	Colusa, Tehama, and Butte.
16th.	Amador, Calaveras, and Mono.
17th.	Sierra and Plumas.

TERMS OF THE DISTRICT COURTS.

Alameda—Third Monday in March, July, and November.

Amador—First Monday in February, June, August, and November.

Butte—First Monday in March, July, and November.

Calaveras—First Monday in January, April, July, and October.

Colusa—Second Monday in January, and first Monday in May and September.

Contra Costa—Tuesday after the third Monday in January, Tuesday after the third Monday in May, and Tuesday after the third Monday in September.

Del Norte—First Monday in May, August, and November.

El Dorado—Second Monday in February and May, and third Monday in August and November.

Fresno—Third Monday in February, June, and October.

Humboldt—First Monday in March, June, and September.

Klamath—First Monday in April, July, and October.

Lake—Second Monday in April and first Monday in December.

Los Angeles—Third Monday in March, July, and November.

Marin—First Monday in March, July, and November.

Mariposa—Third Monday in March, July, and November.

Mendocino—Third Monday in March, July, and November.

Merced—Fourth Monday in January, May, and September.

Mono—First Monday in May and September.

Monterey—Second Monday in April, August, and December.

Napa—First Monday in February, June, and October.

Nevada—First Monday in February, April, June, August, October, and December.

Placer—Second Monday in January, April, and July, and third Monday in October.

Plumas—Second Monday in January, April, July, and October.

Sacramento—First Monday in February, April, June, August, October, and December.

San Bernardino—Third Monday in February, June, and October.

San Diego—Second Monday in January, May, and September.

San Francisco—First Monday in January, March, May, July, September, and November.

San Joaquin—First Monday in January, April, August, and December.
San Luis Obispo—Second Monday in January, April, July, and October.
San Mateo—Third Monday in February, June, and October.
Santa Barbara—First Monday in March, June, September, and December.
Santa Clara—First Monday in January, May, and September.
Santa Cruz—Third Monday in April, August, and December.
Shasta—Second Monday in March, June, and November.
Sierra—First Monday in March, second Monday in May and August, and first Monday in November.
Siskiyou—Third Monday in January, first Monday in May, and third Monday in December.
Solano—Third Monday in April, August, and December.
Sonoma—Third Monday in February, June, and October.
Stanislaus—First Monday in February, June, and October.
Sutter—Second Monday in March, June, September, and December.
Tehama—First Monday in February, June, and October.
Trinity—Second Monday in April, August, and December.
Tulare—Fourth Monday in March, July, and November.
Tuolumne—First Monday in March, July, and November.
Yolo—Third Monday in March, second Monday in August, and third Monday in December.
Yuba—Third Monday in January, April, July, and October.

State Appointees.

Name.	Office.	Where at.	Salary.
J. D. Whitney	<i>State Geologist</i>	San Francisco	\$6,000
Albert Dibblee	<i>Pilot Commissioner</i>	" "	Fees.
J. B. Thomas	" "	" "	" "
A. J. Ellis	" "	" "	" "
Charles C. Hall	" "	" "	" "
E. P. Flint	" "	" "	" "
Gardner T. Lawton	<i>Port Warden</i>	" "	" "
Joseph B. Leonard	" "	" "	" "
D. J. Staples	" "	" "	" "
C. C. Batterman	" "	" "	" "
T. N. Cazneau	<i>Commissioner of Emigration</i>	" "	" "
D. B. Arrowsmith	<i>Gager of Liquors</i>	" "	" "
George Hudson	<i>Inspector of Wood</i>	" "	" "
C. A. Crane	<i>Inspector of Stamps</i>	" "	" "
J. W. Cherry	" "	" "	" "
B. B. Thayer	<i>State Assayer</i>	" "	" "
Pliny Whitney	<i>Collector of Fish Licenses</i>	" "	" "
John G. Murray	<i>Land Locating Agent, Humboldt Dist.</i>	Eureka	"
George W. Colby	" " " Marysville	Marysville	"
Leander Ransom	" " " San Francisco	San Francisco	"
[Vacant]	" " " Visalia	Visalia	"
[Vacant]	" " " Los Angeles	Los Angeles	"
W. P. Tilden	<i>Physician Insane Asylum</i>	Stockton	5,000

Notaries Public in and for the Various Counties.*

[Corrected at the office of the Secretary of State, Dec. 22, 1862.]

ALAMEDA—5.

Date Com'n.	Name.	Residence.
May 1, '62.	A. Johnson	Miss. San José
" "	Sam'l W. Levy	Brooklyn
" "	Benj. Williams	Alvarado
" "	G. Fleming, Sr.	San Leandro
" "	Benj. F. Ferris	Oakland

Date Com'n. Name. Residence.

May 31, '62. Harr'n Wood..Sutter Creek
 " " " H. E. Babcock...Drytown

June 10, '62. C. English...Lancha Plana

BUTTE—13.

May 23, '62. C. F. Lott.....Oroville
 " 31, '62. Chas. L. Pond.....Chico

" " " S. W. W. Coughey..Oroville

June 10, '62. Simon Rosenbaum. "

" 14, '62. Jas. G. Whitelaw..Cherokee

AMADOR—8.

May 1, '62.	N. C. Briggs	Jackson
" "	Milo H. Turner	Ione City

* Term of office two years.

Date Com'n. Name. Residence.
 July 3, '62. John P. Leonard...Dogtown
 " 17, '62. Geo. T. Shaw...Forbestown
 Nov. 24, '62. J. W. Snook.....Chico

CALAVERAS—13.

May 1, '62. P. W. Schribner....Angels
 " 15, '62. R. Thompson...Mok'ne Hill
 " 23, '62. P. W. Cornwall...S. Andreas
 " " " Isaac Ayer.....Murphy's
 June 10, '62. Edward Burrows "
 " 23, '62. S. W. Brockway...Mok. Hill
 Oct. 18, '62. J. J. Stoddard.Copperopolis
 " 25, '62. T. K. Wilson...Mok'ne Hill
 Dec. 2, '62. Wm. A. Lewis...San Andreas
 " 6, '62. Allen Taylor.....Vallecito

COLUSA—5.

May 1, '62. James B. Laing.....Colusa
 " 23, '62. Benj. B. Hance...Princetown
 " " " C. J. Dieffendorff,G'd Island

CONTRA COSTA—5.

May 1, '62. Geo. F. McCoy....Antioch
 " " " C. E. Wetmore...Pacheco
 " 23, '62. A. T. Dyer.....San Pablo
 Oct. 18, '62. Wm. Girvan.....Pacheco
 Nov. 18, '62. Wm. K. Leavitt...Martinez

DEL NORTE—5.

May 1, '62. F. Knox.....Crescent City

EL DORADO—13.

May 1, '62. G. J. Carpenter,Georgetown
 " " " B. Smith.....Uniontown
 " " " G. W. Stout,Up. Placerville
 " " " M. K. Shearer...Placerville
 " 23, '62. H. C. Sloss.... "
 " 31, '62. E. B. Carson.... "
 June 10, '62. J. G. McCallum. "
 " 14, '62. Geo. A. Douglas...Coloma
 July 17, '62. G. Blanchard....El Dorado
 Oct. 25, '62. B. P. Rankin....Placerville

FRESNO—5.

May 23, '62. E. C. Winchell....Millerton

HUMBOLDT—5.

May 1, '62. D. W. Nixon.....Eureka
 " " " Byron Deming.....Arcata

KLAMATH—5. None.

LAKE—5. None.

LOS ANGELES—8.

May 1, '62. R. Emerson...Los Angeles
 " 23, '62. F. W. Kuelp.....Anaheim
 June 10, '62. Wm. G. Still...Los Angeles
 " 23, '62. A. B. Hayward "
 Oct. 25, '62. Jas. H. Lander "
 " " " Chris. Leaming...Soledad

Dec. 6, '62. H. S. Allanson...N. S. Pedro

MARIN—5.

May 23, '62. E. H. Pomroy...San Rafael

MARIPOSA—8.

May 1, '62. Geo. S. Miller....Mariposa
 " " " Wm. B. Smith..Coulterville

Date Com'n. Name. Residence.
 May 1, '62. J. G. Rice.....Princeton
 " " " R. McCoffley...Bear Valley

MENDOCINO—5.

May 30, '62. J. J. Cloud.....
 June 12, '62. R. McGarvey...Ukiah City
 July 17, '62. I. P. Smith..... "

MERCED—5.

Oct. 25, '62. John C. Breen...Snelling's
 MONO—5.

May 1, '62. D. H. Haskell....Aurora
 " " " Edw. J. Mathews... "
 June 19, '62. W. C. Meredith.....Mono
 " " " F. K. Beckteil....Aurora
 July 23, '62. Edwin A. Sherman. "

MONTEREY—5.

May 1, '62. Thomas W. Day...Monterey
 " " " W. E. Lovett.... "
 " 10, '62. Walter S. Thorne...San Juan
 " " " J. D. Callahan....Monterey
 July 23, '62. O. H. Bogart.....Salinas

NAPA—8.

May 1, '62. Louis Bruck.....Napa
 " " " Wm. A. Haskins...St. Helena
 " 23, '62. G. W. Fowle.....Napa
 " " " Wm. J. Walker.....
 June 26, '62. B. W. Arnold...Sebastopol
 " " " A. A. Hunnewell,Napa City
 Oct. 25, '62. G. M. Marshall... "
 " " " T. J. De Woody.. "

NEVADA—13.

May 1, '62. John Caldwell,Moore's Flat
 " " " O. P. Stidger...N. San Juan
 " 15, '62. L. R. Sowers...Grass Valley
 " 23, '62. E. W. Roberts " "
 " " " A. C. Niles.....Nevada
 " " " P. P. Hawley..... "
 " " " E. Ballengar....Red Dog
 " 29, '62. A. L. Greely...N. San Juan
 June 10, '62. J. J. Caldwell....Nevada
 " " " J. B. Johnson...N. San Juan
 Oct. 25, '62. L. W. Williams....Nevada

PLACER—10.

May 1, '62. D. A. Rice,Rattle Snake Bar
 " 23, '62. A. B. Scott....Forest Hill
 " " " R. C. Poland.....Auburn
 " " " Chas. B. Higgins...Lincoln
 " " " Wm. Corey...Michigan Bluff
 " 1, '62. G. G. Webster...Forest Hill
 June 20, '62. A. G. Read...Todd's Valley
 July 3, '62. P. H. Sibley....Iowa Hill
 " 17, '62. W. D. Lawrence... "
 " 23, '62. R. R. Patten.....Auburn

PLUMAS—5.

May 23, '62. John S. Ward...Honey Lake
 " " " John R. Buckbee...Quincy
 " " " A. F. Blood...Indian Valley
 July 3, '62. J. J. L. Peel.....Quincy

SACRAMENTO—10.

May 1, '62. Samuel Cross....Sac. City
 " " " Francis McConnell "

Date Com'n. Name. Residence.
 May 1, '62. A. K. Grim.....Sac. City
 " " Wm. G. English.. " "
 " " A. A. H. Tuttle... "
 " " Prescott Robinson "
 " " J. G. Hyer..... "
 " " Wm. H. Beatty... "
 " 30, '62. C. G. W. French... Folsom
 Dec. 19, '62. Julius Wetzlar, Sacramento

SAN BERNARDINO—5.
 May 23, '62. A. A. M. Jackson...S. Bern'o

SAN DIEGO—5.
 May 23, '62. Jos. Hooper....Fort Yuma
 " 30, '62. E. W. Morse....San Diego

SAN FRANCISCO—20.
 May 1, '62. H. Dreschfeld..S.Francisco
 " " Thos. B. Merry "
 " " Henry Haight.. "
 " " E. V. Joice.... "
 " " Chas. T. Galan. "
 " " W. C. Parker.. "
 " " Alfred Barstow "
 " " P. B. Cornwall. "
 " " George T. Knox "
 " " F. J. Thibault.. "
 " 26, '62. Chas. W. Cook. "
 " " F. A. Hassey... "
 " " W. O. Andrews "
 " " Otis V. Sawyer. "
 " " Joseph Grant.. "
 " " R. H. Sinton... "
 " " W. W. Wiggins "
 " " T.D.Mathewson "
 " " A. G. Randall. "
 Oct. 3, '62. E. P. Peckham. "

SAN JOAQUIN—10.
 May 1, '62. F. C. Andrews... Stockton
 " " Lewis M. Cutting. "
 " " A. G. Brown..... "
 " 21, '62. David Higgins.....Liberty
 " 20, '62. Herm. Doyle..Woodbridge
 " 23, '62. John C. Reid....Stockton
 " " Joseph Holden.... "
 " " Reuben W. Brush. "
 " " H. B. Underhill... "
 Nov. 20, '62. A. G. Ainsworth.. "

SAN LUIS OBISPO—5.
 May 30, '62. W. Murray...S. Luis Obispo
 June 12, '62. P.A. Forrester "

SAN MATEO—5.
 May 1, '62. H. A. Scofield..Redwood C.
 " " P. W. Lathrop "
 " " A. S. Easton ...San Mateo
 July 17, '62. J. Johnson..Half Moon Bay

SANTA BARBARA—5.
 June 26, '62. T. Sprague..Santa Barbara

SANTA CLARA—8.
 May 1, '62. F. E. Spencer....San José
 " 23, '62. David Huber.....Gilroy
 " 30, '62. Tyler Beach....San José
 June 21, '62. John W. Owen.... "
 " " Chas. N. Senter... "

Date Com'n. Name. Residence.
 July 3, '62. R. Hutchinson.....Alviso
 Oct. 23, '62. Geo. M. Yoell....San José
 Dec. 6, '62. John Erkron...Santa Clara

SANTA CRUZ—5.
 May 1, '62. Edw. Martin....Santa Cruz
 " 23, '62. A. W. Blair....Watsonville
 Dec. 6, '62. E. L. Williams..Santa Cruz

SHASTA—5.
 June 12, '62. James Keen.....Shasta

SIERRA—13.
 May 1, '62. S. B. Davidson, Downieville
 " " Martin Clute...Alleghany
 " " J. W. Downer....St. Louis
 " " A. Walker.....Gibsonville
 " 23, '62. J. P. Stevens. Brandy City
 " " Jerome T. Totten...Eureka
 " " John Gale.....Forest City
 " 31, '62. T. H. Merry....Downieville
 June 10, '62. G. E. Tallmadge "
 " " O. S. Burnham,Morristown
 " 16, '62. H. B. Holland... La Porte
 July 3, '62. S. C. Johnson..Port Wine
 Oct. 23, '62. Garland Harris, Downieville

SISKIYOU—5.
 May 1, '62. Homer B. Warren... Yreka
 June 11, '62. Jonathan Green..Oro Fino
 " 16, '62. L. W. Ketchum.....Yreka
 " 23, '62. S. M. Farren..... "
 July 17, '62. L. S. Wilson..... "
 Aug. 11, '62. E. H. Hall..... "

SOLANO—6.
 May 1, '62. C. W. Chondlier....Vallejo
 " " H. W. Dwyer..... "
 " 23, '62. Geo. H. Riddell....Benicia
 " 24, '62. Jas. M. Sidwell..Rio Vista
 June 2, '62. E. E. Hathaway,Suisun City
 Oct. 18, '62. W. S. Wells.....Fairfield

SONOMA—8.
 May 1, '62. D. D. Carder....Petaluma
 " " F. D. Colton..... "
 " " J. W. Baithache,Santa Rosa
 " " G. L. Wratte.....Sonoma
 " " Wm. D. Bliss....Petaluma
 June 23, '62. L. A. Norton..Healdsburg
 July 17, '62. O. T. Baldwin..Santa Rosa
 Oct. 23, '62. J. G. Wickersham,Petaluma

STANISLAUS—5.
 May 1, '62. A. Shell...Knight's Ferry
 " 22, '62. P. B. Nagle.....La Grange

SUTTER—5.
 May 23, '62. Robt. Dinsmore..Yuba City
 July 3, '62. James Hart.....Nicolaus

TEHAMA—5.
 May 1, '62. L. W. Elliott....Red Bluffs
 " 23, '62. M. H. Myrick... "

TRINITY—5.
 May 23, '62. M. W. Personeth, Douglas C.
 " " H. J. Howe....Weaverville
 June 11, '62. Rudolph Boch.. "

TULARE—5.

Date Com'n.	Name.	Residence.
May 26, '62.	A. J. Atwill.	Visalia
June 17, '62.	S. C. Brown.	"
" 23, '62.	Frank H. Skinner.	"
Oct. 18, '62.	Edw. McKinley.	"
" 31, '62.	Jos. Perkins.	Russ District

TUOLUMNE—13.

May 1, '62.	J. M. Cavis.	Columbia
"	H. G. Crane.	Shaw's Flat
" 23, '62.	Chas. F. Dodge.	Sonora
"	H. B. McNeill.	"
"	C. H. St. John.	Big Oak Flat
" 24, '62.	John. M. Stone.	Sonora
" 31, '62.	J. D. Redmond.	"
June 10, '62.	A. B. Preston.	Jamestown
" 16, '62.	A. Halsey.	Chinese Camp
" 19, '62.	E. E. White.	Columbia
"	Hugh G. Platt.	Sonora

YOLO—5.

Date Com'n.	Name.	Residence.
May 30, '62.	John J. Denning.	Woodland
June 11, '62.	E. E. Taylor.	Washington
Nov. 8, '62.	Isaac Davis.	"
" 22, '62.	H. W. Wade.	Buckeye
Dec. 6, '62.	C. F. Reed.	Knight's Lauding

YUBA—10.

May 1, '62.	John H. Krause.	Marysville
" 21, '62.	W. B. Latham, Jr.	"
"	Chas. M. Gorham.	"
" 23, '62.	S. C. Tompkins.	"
"	George May.	Camptonville
" 30, '62.	Henry Barnett.	Marysville
" 31, '62.	E. P. Sine.	"
"	S. P. Semper.	"
June 10, '62.	O. R. Leonard.	"
Oct. 25, '62.	J. J. Haskins.	"

Military of the State.

The organized and enrolled Militia of the State is organized into one division and six brigades, as follows:

First Brigade.—The counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Monterey.

Second Brigade.—Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Mateo, San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Sonoma, Solano, Napa, and Lake.

Third Brigade.—San Joaquin, Mariposa, Tuolumne, Fresno, Stanislaus, Calaveras, Merced, Mono, Buena Vista, and Tulare.

Fourth Brigade.—Sacramento, Yolo, Sutter, El Dorado, Amador, Placer, Nevada, Yuba, and Sierra.

Fifth Brigade.—Butte, Plumas, Colusa, Tehama, Shasta, and Siskiyou.

Sixth Brigade.—Mendocino, Humboldt, Trinity, Del Norte, and Klamath.

OFFICERS.

His Excellency Governor Leland Stanford, Commander-in-Chief.

Field and Staff.—Leland Stanford, Commander-in-Chief; Wm. C. Kibbe, Adjutant-General; Lucius H. Allen, Major-General; R. Pacheco, Brigadier-General First Brigade; J. S. Ellis, Brigadier-General Second Brigade; A. M. Dobbie, Brigadier-General Third Brigade; James Collins, Brigadier-General Fourth Brigade; Thomas J. Butler, Brigadier-General Fifth Brigade; James Hanna, Brigadier-General Sixth Brigade; A. P. Stanford, C. A. Crane, H. A. Sheldon, D. W. Welty, Colonels on staff of Commander-in-Chief; Ambrose E. Hooker, James F. Kennedy, Dewitt C. Thompson, S. O. Houghton, J. H. Stearns, A. H. Houston, H. M. Gray, D. Norcross, A. W. Von Schmidt, Robert Simson, and J. W. Brumagim, Lieutenant-Colonels on staff of Major-General L. H. Allen; Theo. A. Mudge and Samuel P. Middleton, Majors on staff of Major-General L. H. Allen.

First Brigade.—Wm. P. Reynolds, José Antonio Jimeno, Alfred Robinson, Geo. T. Barker, Ramon Hill, Jacob P. Leese, Mariano Malarin, Wm. H. Leighton, and Juan Ignacio Cot, Majors on staff of Brigadier-General R. Pacheco; Charles W. Dana, Captain on staff of Brigadier-General R. Pacheco.

Second Brigade.—Samuel C. Ellis, John Hill, Henry Hasbach, John Newton, Jr., Samuel R. Gerry, George W. Smiley, Charles S. Erginbrodt, Wm. Harney, and John A. Clark, Majors on staff of Brigadier-General J. S. Ellis; John T. Hill, Captain on staff of Brigadier-General J. S. Ellis.

Third Brigade.—Wm. A. Davies, Edwin A. Sherman, Thomas J. Matteson, H. B. McNeil, Wm. B. Jones, John Sedgwick, George C. Drew, G. R. Choate, and John C. Scribner, Majors on staff of Brigadier-General A. M. Dobbie; J. A. Smith, Captain on staff of Brigadier-General A. M. Dobbie.

Fourth Brigade.—J. M. Hunter, Major on staff of Brigadier-General James Collins; Reuben Leach, Captain on staff of Brigadier-General James Collins.

List of County Officers in the State of California.

County, Dis. in S. A.	County Seal.	County Judge.	County Clerk.	District Attorney.	Sheriff.	Treasurer.	Pub. Administrator.
Alameda.	San Leandro.	N. Hamilton.	A. M. Churchill.	W. W. Crane, Jr.	J. A. Mayhew.	John W. Carrick.	P. W. Randall.
Amador.	Jackson.	M. W. Gordon.	Jas. W. Bicknell.	J. Foot Turner.	Robert Conner.	C. A. LaGrave.	Ed. Galligher.
Butte.	Oroville.	J. B. Barker.	J. W. Gilkerson.	O. H. Berry.	D. Burroughs.	O. H. Muddleton.	Edward Parker.
Calaveras.	Mokel'me Hill.	H. J. Wilkins.	G. F. Wesson.	Wm. J. Gatewood.	R. Il. Paul.	J. C. Gebhardt.	H. J. Hilden.
Colusa.	Colusa.	J. F. Wilkins.	W. F. Good.	John A. Rush.	George F. Jones.	J. Hop. Woods.	James M. Wilson.
Contra Costa.	Martinez.	Thos. A. Brown.	L. C. Wittenmeyer.	Mark Shepard.	J. J. McEwen.	O. F. Alley.	M. R. Barber.
Del Norte.	Crescent City.	E. J. Mason.	S. P. Wright.	Henry Orman.	J. Jas. K.	William Collins.	John Johnson.
El Dorado.	Placerville.	Jas. Johnson.	T. B. Patton.	John Bume.	Alex. Hunter.	J. L. Perkins.	W. E. Gaylord.
Fresno.	Millerton.	Jas. Sayles, Jr.	D. J. Johnson.	E. C. Winchell.	J. S. Ashman.	Geo. Rivercomb.	W. D. Mann.
Humboldt.	Eureka.	A. J. Huestis.	A. W. Hanna.	G. W. Tompkins.	Van Nest.	J. H. Davis.	R. M. Williams.
Klamath.	Orleans Bar.	T. J. Carey.	T. H. Rector.	R. F. Brown.	T. M. Brown.	J. James Osborn.	J. A. Duke.
Lake.	Lake Port.	T. J. Houx.	W. R. Mathews.	W. H. Marshall.	Wm. H. Manioye.	Nehemiah Smith.	George Carson.
Los Angeles.	Los Angeles.	Wm. H. Dryden.	John W. Shore.	Ezra Drown.	Tom. A. Sauchez.	M. Kremer.	John B. Stanford.
Mari.	San Rafael.	R. B. Frink.	D. T. Taylor.	J. H. Haraison.	Y. D. Doub.	James Dixon.	J. W. Torney.
Marijosa.	Marijosa.	J. Burckhalter.	A. Reynolds.	Alex. Deering.	D. D. Crippen.	John B. Condon.	J. W. Morris.
Mendoceino.	Ukiah.	R. McGarvey.	G. Cannon.	Wm. N. Johnson.	Wm. H. Tahier.	John W. Morris.	— Kelley.
Merced.	Shedding.	J. W. Fitzhugh.	R. R. Leak.	S. H. P. Ross.	George Turner.	G. W. Halstead.	—.
Mono.	Aurora.	J. A. Moultrie.	R. M. Wilson.	R. E. Lovett.	N. F. Scott.	William Feast.	—.
Monterey.	Monterey.	Wm. H. Ramsey.	Geo. W. Bird.	Wm. E. Lovett.	Aaron Lyons.	Milton Little.	—.
Napa.	Napa.	Pulaski Jacks.	Robert Crouch.	G. W. Towle.	Charles H. Allen.	Thomas Earl.	—.
Nevada.	Nevada.	A. C. Niles.	R. H. Farquhar.	N. W. Knobilton.	E. G. Waite.	W. W. Cozzens.	—.
Placer.	Auburn.	M. Fellows.	Wm. Corey.	L. M. Bullock.	E. M. Bauvard.	Rufus Smith.	—.
Plumas.	Quincy.	E. T. Hogan.	Wm. N. DeHayen.	P. O. Handley.	S. J. Clark.	A. S. Titus.	—.
Sacramento.	Sacramento.	R. C. Clark.	Jared Irwin.	W. W. Upton.	Charles L. Bird.	Charles L. Bird.	—.
San Bernardino.	San Bernardino.	A. D. Doren.	F. L. McKinney.	H. C. Rolfe.	Elly Smith.	Marcus Katz.	A. Quinn.
San Diego.	San Diego.	D. A. Hollister.	G. A. Pendleton.	G. W. Towle.	E. W. Morse.	O. S. Witherry.	—.
San Francisco.	San Francisco.	M. C. Blake.	Washn' Bartlett.	Nathan Porter.	John S. Paxon.	M. J. Marschleitz.	—.
San Joaquin.	Stockton.	G. W. Tyler.	H. E. Hall.	H. B. Underhill.	J. P. Hook.	J. M. Kelsey.	John S. Ellis.
San Luis Obispo.	San Luis Obispo.	J. M. Havens.	Ihos. H. Bonton.	P. A. Forrester.	Fran'co Castro.	Walter Murray.	—.
San Mateo.	Redwood City.	Hor. Templetion.	F. G. Lathrop.	Charles N. Fox.	S. H. Bowman.	Robert O. Tripp.	John Burns.
Santa Barbara.	Santa Barbara.	J. M. Covarrubias.	A. A. Thompson.	C. E. Huse.	Thos. Demits.	A. Robinson.	—.
Santa Clara.	Santa Clara.	Isaac N. Senter.	Jas. A. Clayton.	F. E. Spencer.	J. F. Kennedy.	C. W. Pomery.	Harry Wade.
Santa Cruz.	Santa Cruz.	Stockton.	R. F. Peckham.	D. J. Stearns.	Charles Kamp.	A. A. Hecox.	L. Farham.
Shasta.	Shasta.	C. C. Bush.	John Anderson.	W. L. Knox.	J. F. Foltais.	Felix Tracy.	P. H. Dunn.
Siskiyou.	Douvelville.	Will. Campbell.	John Molineux.	S. B. Davidson.	J. St. C. Wilson.	Barnett Kelly.	—.
Solano.	Yreka.	A. M. Prosser.	H. A. Rogers.	F. E. Engison.	D. Ream.	George W. Chase.	C. C. Maglins.
Sonoma.	Fairfield.	Wm. K. Weston.	H. B. Sheldon.	J. C. Hinckley.	John M. Neville.	Samuel C. Gray.	Joseph Hewitt.
Sonoma.	Santa Rosa.	W. H. Church'n.	W. L. Anderson.	William Wilkes.	J. M. Bowles.	F. G. Bowles.	W. S. Canan.
Stanislaus.	La Grange.	A. Elkins.	A. B. Anderson.	S. P. Scanlker.	Geo. W. Branch.	John Reedy.	—.
Sutter.	Yuba City.	P. W. Keyser.	S. J. Stanier.	J. C. McQuaid.	D. D. Stewart.	T. D. B. Bord.	B. J. Nordyke.
Tejano.	Red Bluff.	A. H. Stout.	S. M. Bishop.	Joseph Combs.	J. D. Jones.	J. D. Ports.	—.
Trinity.	Waverly.	E. J. Curtis.	M. F. Griffin.	John Murphy.	John P. Jones.	John D. Musser.	—.
Tulare & B'na Vista.	Visalia.	C. G. Sayle.	E. F. Calhoun.	S. W. Murphy.	John C. Owen.	John C. Reid.	M. G. Davenport.
Tuolumne.	Sonora.	Greenl.	Greenl.	E. Gardner.	J. D. Patterson.	W. W. Taylor.	—.
Yolo.	Woodland.	J. B. Smith.	E. Giddings.	Charles H. Grav.	Charles H. Reed.	F. Baldwin.	—.
Yuba.	Marysville.	J. O. Goodwin.	E. M. Ragan.	George Rowe.	Herndon Barrett J. P. Brown.	A. J. Hewitt.	—.

Population of the United States from 1790 to 1860.

STATES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Alabama . . . . .	....	....	....	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201
Arkansas . . . . .	....	....	....	14,273	30,388	97,573	209,897	435,450
California . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	92,597	*379,994
Connecticut	238,141	251,002	262,042	275,202	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147
Delaware	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216
Florida . . . . .	....	....	....	....	31,730	54,477	87,445	140,425
Georgia	82,548	162,101	251,433	340,987	5 6,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286
Illinois . . . . .	....	....	12,282	55,211	157,445	476,184	851,470	1,711,951
Indiana . . . . .	....	4,875	24,520	147,178	343,031	655,866	988,416	1,350,418
Iowa . . . . .	....	....	....	....	43,112	192,214	674,913	107,206
Kansas . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	172,123
Kentucky	73,077	220,955	406,511	564,317	637,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,584
Louisiana . . . . .	....	76,553	153,417	215,739	352,411	517,762	708,002	....
Maine	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279
Maryland	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	533,034	687,049
Massachusetts	378,717	423,245	472,049	523,287	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,063
Michigan . . . . .	....	....	4,762	8,896	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,111
Minnesota . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mississippi . . . . .	....	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305
Missouri . . . . .	....	....	20,845	66,586	1 0,455	333,702	631,044	1,181,011
N. Hampshire	141,899	183,762	214,360	244,161	269,328	284,571	317,976	326,073
New Jersey	14,4139	211,949	245,555	277,575	320,823	374,306	489,555	672,035
New York	340,120	586,756	959,049	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735
N. Carolina	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622
Ohio . . . . .	....	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511
Oregon . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	52,465
Pennsylvania	434,373	602,361	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,115
Rhode Island	69,110	69,110	77,031	83,059	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620
S. Carolina	249,078	345,591	415,115	502,741	551,185	594,398	663,507	703,708
Tennessee	35,791	105,602	261,727	422,813	631,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801
Texas . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	212,92	604,215
Vermont	85,416	154,465	217,713	2 5,704	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,097
Virginia	748,308	880,200	974,622	1,065,379	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596,318
Wisconsin . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	30,946	305,391	775,881
Dist. Columbia . . . . .	....	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687	....
Persons on U.S. Ves. War Territories . . . . .	....	....	....	....	5,318	6,100	....	....
Totals	3,929,827	5,305,925	7,239,814	9,638,131	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,4 3,322

Population of Great Britain, 1861.

The census was taken on the 8th of April, and on that day the population of England and Wales, and of the islands in the British seas, was 20,205,504. It was estimated that the portion of the army, navy, and merchant seamen out of the country belonging to England and Wales, not enumerated, was 162,021. The actual increase of the population in these divisions of the kingdom since 1851, was 2,169,576—about 12 per cent. The islands in the British seas had a population of 143,779.

In respect to the sexes, there were 9,825,246 males, and 10,380,258 females, showing an excess of 555,012 females.

The number of inhabited houses enumerated was 3,745,493, of uninhabited 153,494, total 3,898,957; being an increase of 467,424 since 1851. This gives 5.33 inmates for each inhabited house.

In eleven districts there was an excess of registered births over registered deaths of 2,280,576, and in the same districts there was an ascertained increase of 2,134,116 persons.

The census of Scotland, taken on the same day, exhibits a total population of 3,061,251, of whom 1,446,982 were males, and 1,614,269 females. There were 679,025 separate families, and 393,289 inhabited houses. The number of children attending school between the ages of five and fifteen was 456,899. The increase in the whole population since 1851 was 172,509, or a trifle over 6 per cent. The females outnumbered the males in Scotland by 167,287.

In the returns for Scotland a list of seventy-six cities and towns is given, containing 1,244,578 inhabitants. Whether this comprises the entire urban, as distinguished from the rural population, does not appear; but such is probably the fact, since a few of the places named are mere villages or hamlets of less than 500 inhabitants.

* Indians, 14,555; total population, 379,994.

† Of this number 13,104 are Indians.

Slaves in the United States from 1790 to 1860.

STATES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.*	1860
Alabama .....	.....	.....	.....	41,879	117,549	253,532	342,844	435,080
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....	1,617	4,576	19,935	47,100	111,115
California .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	2,759	951	310	97	25	17	.....	.....
Delaware	8,887	6,153	4,177	4,509	3,292	2,605	2,290	1,798
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,501	25,717	39,310	61,745
Georgia	29,264	59,404	105,218	149,656	217,531	280,944	381,682	462,198
Illinois .....	.....	.....	168	917	747	331	.....	.....
Indiana .....	.....	135	237	190	3	3	.....	.....
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Kentucky	11,830	40,343	80,561	126,732	165,213	182,258	210,981	225,483
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	34,660	69,064	109,588	168,452	244,809	331,726
Maine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	103,036	105,635	111,502	107,397	102,994	89,737	90,368	87,189
Massachusetts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Michigan .....	.....	.....	24	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi .....	.....	3,489	17,088	32,814	65,659	195,211	309,878	436,631
Missouri .....	.....	.....	3,611	10,222	25,091	58,240	87,422	114,931
New Hampshire	158	8	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
New Jersey	11,423	12,422	10,851	7,557	2,254	674	1,236	18
New York	21,324	20,343	15,017	10,08	75	4	.....	.....
North Carolina	100,572	133,296	168,824	205,017	245,601	245,817	288,548	331,059
Ohio .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	3,737	1,706	795	211	403	64	.....	.....
Rhode Island	952	381	108	48	17	5	.....	.....
South Carolina	107,094	146,151	196,365	258,475	315,401	327,038	384,984	402,406
Tennessee	3,417	13,584	44,535	80,107	141,603	183,059	239,459	275,719
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,161	182,566
Vermont	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	293,427	345,796	392,518	425,153	469,757	449,087	472,528	490,865
Wisconsin .....	.....	3,244	5,395	6,377	6,119	4,694	3,687	3,185
Dist. of Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Nebraska a n d Utah Territori's .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	697,897	893,041	1,191,364	1,538,038	2,009,043	2,487,455	3,204,287	3,953,760

Population of Great Britain—Continued.

The number of inhabited houses in these cities and towns was 89,520, showing 30-90 inmates to each house. The number of separate families is stated to be 286,585, giving 4-28 individuals to each family. Edinburgh, the capital, contains 9,820 inhabited houses, and a population of 168,000; each house, therefore, contains 17-12 inhabitants. Glasgow is the principal commercial city. Its population is 394,857, and it has 13,873 houses which are inhabited, showing that each house accommodates 28-45 persons.

IRELAND.—It was found that on the 8th of April, 1861, Ireland contained 5,764,543 inhabitants, of whom 2,804,961 were males, and 2,959,582 females. The decrease of the whole population from 1851, as shown by this return, was 787,842, being at the rate of 12-02 per cent. during the ten years. In 1841 the population of Ireland was 8,175,124, and in 1851, 6,552,385. The falling off during that decade was 1,622,739, or 19-85 per cent. The only localities in which an increase of population was shown by the last census, were Dublin and the towns of Carrickfergus and Belfast, where there is a gain of 18-88 per cent. on the returns of 1851. In explanation of the general decrease of population in Ireland, it is stated that of 2,249,255 emigrants leaving the ports of the United Kingdom from the 31st of March, 1851, to the 8th of April, 1861, 1,230,986 were Irish, of whom 1,174,179 persons were set down as permanent emigrants.

As to religion, the Irish people are divided as follows: 4,490,583 are Roman Catholics, 678,661 belong to the established Church of England, and 586,563 are Protestant Dissenters. The last-named class includes 528,992 Presbyterians, and 44,532 Methodists.

The total number of inhabited houses in Ireland in 1861 was 993,233; in 1851, 1,046,223; and in 1841, 1,328,839. This shows a falling off corresponding with the decrease of population. The diminution of inhabited houses from 1841 to 1851 was

* No slaves returned in the Territories of Minnesota, New Mexico, and Oregon; Utah 26 are returned.

† Apprentices by the State Act to abolish slavery, of April 18, 1846.

Population of California, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COL'D.			INDIANS.			Total	CHINESE.			Average population per square mile
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	To'tl	M.	F.	To'tl		M.	F.	To'tl	
Alameda ...	5,489	3,059	8,548	37	18	55	70	61	134	...	188	5	193	8,927
Amador ...	6,151	2,101	8,252	65	23	88	...	...	...	22	2,465	100	2,568	10,930
Butte ...	7,770	1,967	9,737	57	14	71	98	23	121	...	2,111	66	2,177	12,106
Calaveras ...	10,088	2,458	12,546	83	12	95	...	1	1	...	3,527	130	3,657	16,299
Colusa ...	1,543	622	2,165	18	7	25	48	20	68	7	9	...	9	2,274
ContraC'sta ...	3,305	1,790	5,185	18	9	27	52	44	96	18	2	...	2	5,328
Del Norte ...	1,050	291	1,341	27	21	43	139	126	265	1	337	1	338	1,9 3
El Dorado ...	11,844	3,671	15,515	210	67	277	4	4	8	...	4,603	159	4,762	20,562
Fresno ...	774	225	999	3	...	3	1852	1442	3,294	...	304	5	309	4,605
Humboldt ...	1,721	777	2,498	5	1	6	59	69	128	25	24	13	37	2,694
Klamath ...	1,977	143	1,220	4	...	4	17	9	26	20	525	8	533	1,803
Los Angeles ...	5,712	3,509	9,221	59	28	87	1095	884	1,979	35	10	1	11	11,333
Mariposa ...	3,385	918	4,303	69	21	90	3	4	7	...	1,784	59	1,843	6,243
Marin ...	2,339	758	3,097	22	1	23	85	45	130	80	4	...	4	3,334
Mendocino ...	2,037	868	2,905	3	...	3	693	361	1,054	...	5	...	5	3,967
Merced ...	800	314	1,114	16	7	23	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	1,141
Monterey ...	2,708	1,597	4,305	15	2	17	248	163	411	...	6	...	6	4,739
Napa ...	3,445	2,003	5,448	33	22	55	...	1	1	...	1	...	17	5,521
Nevada ...	11,457	2,681	14,138	111	45	156	3	2	5	...	2,064	83	2,147	16,446
Placer ...	8,507	2,312	10,819	43	9	52	5	2	7	...	2,307	45	2,392	13,270
Plumas ...	3,284	567	3,851	5	...	5	84	24	108	...	399	...	399	4,363
Sacramento ...	14,738	6,954	21,692	308	160	463	186	65	251	...	1,527	204	1,731	24,142
S. Barbara ...	1,816	1,362	3,178	...	...	220	145	...	365	...	...	...	...	3,513
S. Bernard'o ...	1,482	1,022	2,504	11	8	19	1689	1339	3,028	...	...	...	...	5,551
Santa Clara ...	7,426	4,399	11,825	52	35	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,912
Santa Cruz ...	3,148	1,764	4,912	22	10	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,944
San Diego ...	950	399	1,249	7	1	8	1616	1451	3,067	...	...	...	...	4,324
San Fran'co ...	33,990	21,636	55,626	786	390	1176	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	56,802
San Joaquin ...	6,131	3,178	9,309	80	46	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,435
San L. Ob'po ...	1,098	672	1,770	9	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,782
San Matco ...	2,211	935	3,146	44	24	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,214
Shasta ...	3,295	1,023	4,318	32	10	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,360
Sierra ...	9,793	1,537	11,330	40	17	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,387
Siskiyou ...	6,252	1,306	7,558	47	24	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,629
Solano ...	4,681	2,446	7,127	30	12	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,169
Sonoma ...	7,425	4,357	11,782	58	27	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,867
Stanislaus ...	1,606	594	2,200	24	21	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,245
Sutter ...	2,390	790	3,360	18	12	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,390
Tehama ...	2,997	1,005	4,002	31	11	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,044
Trinity ...	4,469	639	5,108	16	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,125
Tulare ...	3,456	1,159	4,615	12	11	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,638
Tuolumne ...	12,575	3,488	16,063	129	37	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,229
Yolo ...	3,196	1,493	4,689	18	9	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,716
Yuba ...	10,255	3,180	13,435	150	83	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,668
Totals ...	239,856	98,149	338,005	2827	1259	4086	8269	6286	14,555	208	22,261	879	23,130	379,994

NOTE.—Included in white population, in the last twenty counties, excepting San Diego, there are 3,007 Indians, 28 half-breeds, and 11,779 Chinese.

Population of Great Britain—Continued.

at the rate of 21.27 per cent., and the decrease since 1851 was 5.08 per cent. It was found that there were 1.14 families in each house.

The number of families returned was 1,129,218, showing a decrease of 75,101, or 6.24 per cent. on the returns for 1851. The decrease from 1841 to 1851 was 268,468 families, being at the rate of 18.23 per cent.: (the average number of persons to a family in 1861 was 5.10; in 1851, 5.44; in 1841, 5.54;) results showing a gradual thinning out of the households, attributable to emigration and the other causes leading to a decline in the population.

From these statements it will be perceived that the people of Great Britain and Ireland but little exceeds twenty-nine millions, and that the population of the United States has not only, for the first time, reached that of the mother country, but has run beyond her near two and a half millions of people.

* The number of Chinese in San Francisco, as set forth by the Census of 1860, as published in this State, is 2,616. This is without doubt included with the white population in this table.—EDITOR.

Table

Showing the Value of Real and Personal Property, Improved and Unimproved Lands, Farms, and Live Stock, of the United States, in 1860.

[Compiled from the Federal Census.]

STATES.	True value Real and Personal Property.	Lands Improved—Acres.	Lands Unimproved Acres.	Cash Value of Farms.	Value of Live Stock.
Alabama	\$495,237,078	6,462,987	12,687,913	\$172,176,168	\$43,061,805
Arkansas	219,256,478	1,933,036	7,609,938	91,673,403	22,040,211
California	207,874,613	2,430,882	6,583,858	46,571,994	36,601,154
Connecticut	444,274,114	1,830,808	673,457	90,830,005	11,311,079
Delaware	46,242,181	637,065	357,230	31,426,357	3,144,706
Florida	73,101,500	676,464	2,273,008	16,371,684	5,480,789
Georgia	645,894,237	8,062,758	18,587,732	157,072,803	38,372,734
Illinois	871,360,282	13,251,473	7,993,557	432,531,072	73,434,621
Indiana	528,835,371	8,161,717	8,154,059	344,902,776	50,116,964
Iowa	247,338,265	3,780,253	5,649,133	118,741,405	21,776,786
Kansas	31,327,895	3,212,835	1,284,626	11,394,184	3,205,522
Kentucky	666,043,112	7,644,217	11,519,059	291,496,955	61,868,237
Louisiana	602,118,568	2,734,901	6,765,879	315,565,421	24,751,822
Maine	190,211,600	2,677,216	3,023,539	78,690,725	15,437,533
Maryland	376,919,944	8,002,269	1,833,306	145,973,677	14,667,858
Massachusetts	815,237,433	2,155,512	1,183,212	123,255,948	12,737,744
Michigan	257,163,938	3,419,861	3,511,581	163,279,087	23,220,026
Minnesota	52,294,413	554,297	2,222,734	19,070,737	3,655,336
Mississippi	607,324,911	5,150,008	11,703,556	186,866,914	40,245,079
Missouri	501,214,398	6,246,871	13,737,933	230,632,126	53,693,673
New Hampshire	156,310,860	2,357,089	1,377,591	69,682,761	10,924,627
New Jersey	467,918,324	1,944,445	1,039,086	180,250,338	16,184,693
New York	1,843,333,517	14,376,397	6,616,553	803,343,593	103,856,296
North Carolina	358,739,339	6,517,284	17,245,685	143,301,065	31,130,805
Ohio	1,193,898,422	12,665,587	8,075,551	666,564,171	80,433,780
Oregon	28,930,637	895,375	5,316,817	14,765,355	6,212,892
Pennsylvania	1,416,501,818	10,463,306	6,548,847	662,050,707	69,672,126
Rhode Island	135,337,588	329,884	189,814	19,385,573	2,042,044
South Carolina	548,138,754	4,572,060	11,623,860	139,552,508	23,931,465
Tennessee	498,903,892	6,897,974	13,487,960	272,555,054	61,257,374
Texas	335,200,614	2,649,207	20,486,990	104,007,689	52,892,934
Vermont	122,477,170	2,758,443	1,402,896	91,511,673	15,884,833
Virginia	793,249,681	11,435,954	19,578,946	371,696,211	47,794,256
Wisconsin	278,611,668	3,746,083	4,153,134	131,117,082	17,807,836
Total States	16,077,838,715	162,804,521	244,428,549	6,638,414,221	1,098,862,855
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TERRITORIES.					
Columbia, Dis. of.	41,084,945	17,474	16,789	2,989,267	109,640
Dakota	2,115	24,333	97,335	39,116
Nebraska	9,181,056	122,582	501,723	3,916,002	1,216,328
New Mexico	20,813,768	149,415	1,177,055	2,701,626	4,386,084
Utah	5,596,118	82,260	58,898	1,637,854	1,729,012
Washington	5,601,466	83,022	300,897	1,116,202	1,147,681
Tot'l Territories	82,227,353	456,868	2,079,695	12,458,286	8,627,861
Aggregate	\$16,159,616,068	163,261,339	246,508,244	6,650,872,507	1,107,490,216

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF CALIFORNIA.

Total amount 1861, \$147,811,617 16; 1862, \$160,369,071 81. Increase, \$12,557,454 65. The wealthiest county is San Francisco, from which is returned \$66,531,207 against \$41,845,119 in 1860. Increase, \$24,686,088. The next is Sacramento, which amounts to \$12,076,003; increase since 1861, \$3,303,265. Number of acres fenced in, 2,703,148; acres cultivated, 1,071,082.

Facts from the United States Census, 1860.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1860.

Population.—The total population of the United States, 1860, is 31,443,322, of which 3,953,760 are slaves, and 487,970 are free colored. Aggregate increase since 1850, 35·59 per cent. The fifteen slaveholding States contain 12,240,000 inhabitants, of whom 8,039,000 are whites, 251,000 free colored persons, and 3,954,000 are slaves. The actual gain of the whole population in those States from 1850 to 1860, was 2,627,000, equal to 27·33 per cent. The slaves advanced in numbers 749,931, or 23·44 per cent. This does not include the slaves of the District of Columbia, who decreased 502 in the course of the ten years. The nineteen free States and seven Territories, together with the federal District, contained, according to the Eighth Census, 19,201,546 persons, including 27,749 Indians; of whom 18,936,579 were white, and 237,218 free colored. The increase of both classes was 5,598,603, or 41·24 per cent. According to the best estimates the total population of the United States, at the close of the present century, will amount to 100,000,000, as follows, viz: 1870, 42,328,432; 1880, 56,450,241; 1890, 77,266,989; 1900, 100,355,802. The excess of the Males is about 730,000. The number of Deaf and Dumb persons is 14,266; Blind, including slaves, is 12,635; Insane, including slaves, 23,999; Idiotic, including slaves, 18,865.

Wealth.—The assessed value of Real Estate, \$6,973,106,049; Personal, \$5,111,553,956. Total, \$12,084,660,005. True value, \$16,159,616,068.

Mortality.—The number of deaths in the United States during the year was 392,821, about 1 in 79.

Education.—During the year not far from 5,000,000 of persons received education in the various educational institutions of the different States, or about one-fifth of the white population of the country.

Products of Industry.—The total value of domestic manufactories, including fisheries and the product of the mines, for the year ending June, 1860, is 1,900,000,000, an increase of 86 per cent. in ten years, or \$60 61 for every man, woman, and child in the Union. If to this amount were added the very large aggregate of mechanical productions below the annual value of \$500—of which no official cognizance is taken—the result would be one of startling magnitude. The production of the immense aggregate above stated gave employment to about 1,100,000 men and 285,000 women, or 1,385,000 persons. Each of these, on an average, maintained two and a half other individuals, making the whole number of persons supported by manufactures 4,847,500, or nearly one-sixth of the whole population. This was exclusive of the number engaged in the production of many of the raw materials, and of food for the manufacturers; in the distribution of their products, such as merchants, clerks, draymen, mariners, the employés of railroads, express, and steamboats; of capitalists, various artistic and professional classes, as well as carpenters, bricklayers, painters, and the members of other mechanical trades not classed as manufacturers. It is safe to assume, then, that one-third of the whole population is supported, directly and indirectly, by manufacturing industry. The total value of Agricultural Implements made in 1860, was \$17,802,514, an increase of 160 per cent. over 1850. The quantity of Pig, Bar and other Rolled Iron, 1,290,772 tons, valued at \$41,936,586. *Machinery manufactured, exclusive of Sewing Machines, \$47,118,550. The Middle States were the largest producers, having made over 48 per cent. of the whole. Value of Iron Founding for the year, \$28,546,656. Coal produced, \$19,192,015. The increase of Printing Presses in the manufacture of Books and Newspapers has been great beyond precedent. In New England, the Middle and Western States, the value of book, job, and newspaper printing is returned as \$39,428,943, of which \$11,000,000 worth consisted of books, the value of the latter being nearly equal to the whole product of the same branch in 1850, which was returned at \$11,586,549. The manufacture of Paper, especially of printing paper, has increased in an equal ratio, the State of Massachusetts alone producing paper of the value of \$5,968,469, being over 58 per cent. of the product of the Union in 1850. New York returned paper of the value of \$3,516,276; Connecticut, \$2,528,758; and Pennsylvania, \$1,785,900. The number of Sewing Machines manufactured in nine States during the year, 116,330, the value of which is \$5,605,345; of which amount a single establishment in Connecticut produced over \$2,700,000. During the year 1861, Machines to the value of \$61,000 were exported to foreign countries. The value of Sawed Lumber manufactured during the year, \$95,912,286, an increase of 64 per cent. over that of 1850. The product of Flour and Grist Mills in 1860 was \$223,144,360, an increase of 64·2 per cent. over that of 1850. The largest mill in the United States is in Oswego, N. Y., which in 1860 produced 300,000 barrels of flour. The next two, in Richmond, Va., made 190,000 and 160,000 barrels respectively. The fourth, in New York City, returned 146,000 barrels. The manufacture of Spirituous Liquors during the year 1860 employed 1,138 distilleries, independent of a large number of retying establishments: the product of the former being over 88,000,000 gallons, of the value of \$24,253,176. The manufacture of Malt Liquors employed 969 Breweries, producing 3,235,545 barrels, including 855,805 barrels of Lager Beer, valued at \$17,977,135. Nearly one-half of this quantity was returned by New York and Pennsylvania. The value of Cotton Goods manufactured during the year 1860, \$115,137,926, an increase of 76 per cent. in ten years. Woolen Goods to the amount of \$68,865,963 were produced during the same year. The amount of Wool returned as the clip of 1860, was 60,511,343 pounds, an increase of 15 per cent. over 1850. The manufacture of Linen Goods has made but little progress in the United States; a few mills, chiefly in Massachusetts, make Crash and other coarse fabrics—the largest two in that State produced 6,000,000 yards.

* The first rifles made by machinery to use the Minie ball, or its equivalent, were made at Hartford, Conn., and Windsor, Vt., for the English Government. The machinery and tools for the armory at Enfield, England, were made at Windsor, Vt., Hartford, Conn., and Chicopee, Mass.

in 1860. Others are extensively engaged in making twines, shoe and other threads. The manufacture of fabrics from Flax Cotton has been commenced, and success in a new branch of industry is confidently expected. The inventive genius of our countrymen has perfected machinery for the preparation of flax for spinning, which can be furnished, it is alleged, at as low a rate as the product of Southern cotton fields. The manufacture of Sewing Silks is extensively carried on in this country. Including tram, organzine, etc., the production exceeded \$5,000,000 in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York; their relative values being in the order mentioned. Ribbons are made to a small extent, but the chief manufactures of silk consist of ladies' dress trimmings, coach lace, etc., of which the cities of Philadelphia and New York produce to the value of \$1,260,725 and \$796,682, respectively. The production of Leather amounted to over \$67,000,000, an increase over 1850 of nearly 70 per cent. The manufacture of Boots and Shoes employs a larger number of operatives than any other single branch of American industry. Number of establishments, 11,864; capital invested, \$24,050,983; number of hands employed, 127,427; value of products, 1860, \$89,549,900. India Rubber Goods manufactured in 1860 was \$5,729,500. The value of Cabinet Furniture manufactured reached the sum of \$22,701,304. In the manufacturing of Musical Instruments the product of 1860 amounted to \$5,791,807, being an increase of 150 per cent. over 1850. The manufacture of Jewelry and the various articles of Gold, Silver, and Plated Ware, amounted to nearly \$18,000,000—exclusive of Gold Leaf and Foil—an increase of over 64 per cent. The quantity of Gas manufactured during the year exceeds 5,000,000,000 cubic feet, the value of which is about \$13,000,000. The product of the Fisheries amounts to \$12,924,092 for the year 1860.

Agricultural Productions.—The quantity of Wheat raised in 1859 was 171,183,381 bushels; increase since 1850, 70 per cent. Indian Corn, 630,451,707 bushels; increase 40 per cent. Cotton, 5,198,077 bales; increase 110 per cent. Oats, 172,554,688 bushels; increase nearly 20 per cent. Rice, 187,140,173 pounds; a decrease of 15 per cent. Tobacco, 429,399,771 pounds; increase 106 per cent. Barley, 17,664,914 bushels; increase over 200 per cent. Wine, 1,860,008 gallons; against 221,249 gallons returned in 1860. Hay, 19,129,128 bales; increase nearly 50 per cent. Orchard products, value \$19,759,360. The quantity of Butter produced is set down at 460,509,854 pounds, which is an increase of 46 per cent. on the product of 1849-50. The amount of Cheese returned is 105,875,133 pounds, or 339,242 pounds more than the product of 1849-50. The amount of Sugar imported during the year 1859 exceeded \$31,000,000, and of Molasses over 30,000,000 gallons. The product of Cane Sugar during the year 1860 was 302,205 hogsheads of 1,000 pounds each; of Molasses, 16,327,080 gallons; from the Sorghum and Omphee, 7,225,025 gallons; of Maple Sugar, 38,863,884 pounds.

Live Stock.—Number of Horses, 6,115,458; Asses and Mules, 1,129,553; Milch Cows, 8,728,862; working Oxen, 2,240,075; other Cattle, 14,671,400; Sheep, 23,317,756; Swine, 32,555,267. Value of Live Stock, \$1,107,490,216. Value 1850, \$544,180,516.

Newspapers and Periodicals.—Total published in the United States, 4,051. Number issued annually, 927,951,948; increase in circulation since 1850, 117,61 per cent. In 1850 the annual circulation afforded 21-81 copies to each white person in the Union. In 1860 the circulation was at the rate of 24-36 per person. The three States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, furnished more than half of the aggregate circulation of the entire Union. The amount invested in the Printing trade in twenty-one States, for the year ending June, 1860, was \$39,678,043, against \$11,352,705 in 1850.

Tunnage.—The total tunnage for the year ending June, 1860, amounts to 5,539,812 tuns. Built during the year, 212,892 tuns, of which Maine furnished 57,867 tuns.

Banks and Banking.—The number of Banks in the United States is 1,642. Capital, \$421,890,095; circulation, \$207,102,477.

Railroads.—Number of miles Railroad in the United States, 30,593; cost of construction, \$1,134,452,909.

The Wealth of California.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1860.

[Compiled from the U. S. Census of 1860.]

Real and Personal Property, assessed value, \$139,654,667; true value, \$207,874,613. Lands improved, 2,430,882 acres; unimproved, 6,533,858 acres. Value of farms, \$46,571,994; Farming Implements, \$2,443,297. Horses, 160,395; Asses and Mules, 13,744; Milch Cows, 198,859; working Oxen, 31,527; other Cattle, 952,048; Sheep, 1,075,718; Swine, 453,523. Value of live stock, \$36,601,154. Wheat produced, 5,946,619 bushels; Rye, 51,244 bushels; Indian Corn, 524,857 bushels; Oats, 957,684 bushels; Rice, 1,800 pounds; Tobacco, 3,150 pounds; Wool, 2,681,922 pounds; Peas and Beans, 184,962 bushels; Irish Potatoes, 1,647,293 bushels; Sweet Potatoes, 158,001 bushels; Barley, 4,307,775 bushels; Buckwheat, 36,486 bushels. Value of Orchard products, \$607,459. Wine, 494,516 gallons. Value of Garden produce, \$1,074,143. Butter, 3,338,590 pounds; Cheese, 1,564,857 pounds; Hay, 306,741 tuns; Beeswax and Honey, 67,101 pounds. Value of Home Made Manufactures, \$265,674. Value of Animals Slaughtered, \$3,562,887. Value of Agricultural implements manufactured, \$9,375; Steam Engines and Machinery, \$1,600,510; Lumber, \$4,214,596; Flour and Meal, \$4,335,809. Spirituous Liquors—Whisky, 526,965 gallons; other Liquors, 236,300 gallons; Malt Liquors, 87,806 barrels: valued at \$1,211,641. Woolen Goods, \$150,000. Leather, \$226,214. Salt, 44,000 bushels. Product of the Fisheries, \$113,950. Soap and Candles, \$204,900. The number of Industrial establishments in the State is estimated at 3,505, employing 23,803 hands, of which 463 are females; capital invested, \$23,682,593; value of raw material consumed yearly, \$16,558,636; value of products, \$59,500,000.

United States Army.

The number of men in the field of December 1st, 1862, was 736,000. Since these returns were made up this force has been increased to 800,000 men, and when the quotas of the different States are filled up, the army will number over 1,000,000 men.

United States Navy.

In March, 1861, the United States Navy was composed of 76 vessels of war, of which 42 were in commission. On the first of December, 1862, the number of vessels afloat and in the course of construction was 427, classified as follows:

SAILING VESSELS.

Description.	No. Ves.	Guns.	Tuns.
Ships-of-the-Line	6	504	16,094
Frigates	6	300	10,237
Sloops-of-War	16	289	14,305
Brigs	4	20	999
Slips, (including Store and Receiving Vessels)	23	139	18,087
Schooners	29	69	5,821
Barks	18	92	8,452
Yachts	2	2	200
Totals.....	104	1,415	74,175

STEAM VESSELS.

Screw Frigates	5	228	18,272
Screw Sloops, 1st class.....	6	133	11,955
Screw Sloops, 2d class	21	167	23,992
Screw Gunboats, (new)	27	108	14,033
Iron-clad Vessels.....	54	261	59,808
Side-wheel Frigates.....	4	49	8,003
Side-wheel Gunboats, (new).....	39	296	36,367
Side-wheel Gunboats, (old navy).....	5	11	2,190
Screw Steamers, (purchased).....	53	215	23,490
Side-wheel Steamers, (purchased).....	63	250	38,617
Screw Steamers, (old navy).....	6	27	2,590
Gunboats, Transports, etc., transferred from other Departments	40	108	26,544
Totals.....	323	1,853	265,861

RECAPITULATION.

Sailing Vessels.....	104	1,415	74,175
Steam Vessels	323	1,853	265,861
Totals.....	427	3,268	340,036

IRON-CLAD NAVY.

Of the above 54 are armored, 26 of which are stationed on the western rivers, viz:

Description.	No. Ves.	Guns.	Tuns.
SEABORD.			
Armored Wooden Vessels	8	56	19,005
Armored Iron Vessels	20	42	22,611
WESTERN RIVERS.			
Armored Wooden Vessels	4	9	1,888
Armored Wooden Vessels, (transferred from War Department).....	10	122	6,284
Armored Iron Vessels	12	32	10,020
Totals.....	54	261	59,808

**Names, Guns, and Tunnage of the Vessels, etc., of the Iron-clad Navy
of the United States.***

[Vessels in *italics* are of the improved Monitor pattern, with the movable turret, except the Keokuck, *Tuscumbia*, *Indianola*, and the *Chillicothe*, the turrets of which are stationary. The gunboat *Naugatuck*, belonging to the War Department, and the celebrated *Stevens' Battery*, 6,500 tuns, now being completed by private enterprise, are not included in the following table.]

No.	Name of Vessel.	No. guns.	Tunnage.	Where built.	Date.	Present Location.
1	Dunderberg.....	10	5090	New York.....		Building.
2	New Ironsides.....	18	3486	Philadelphia.....	1862	On a cruise.
3	Roanoke.....	6	3495	New York.....	1862	N. York harbor.
4	Galena.....	6	738	Mystic, Conn.....	1862	On a cruise.
5	Keokuck†.....	2	667	New York.....	1862	"
6	Puritan.....	4	3265	New York.....		Building.
7	Dictator.....	2	3032	New York.....		"
8	<i>Agamenticus</i>	4	1564	Portsmouth.....		"
9	<i>Miantonomoh</i>	4	1564	Brooklyn.....		"
10	<i>Monadnock</i>	4	1564	Boston.....		"
11	<i>Tonnawanda</i>	4	1564	Philadelphia.....		"
12	<i>Onondaga</i> †.....	4	1250	New York.....		"
13	<i>Catawba</i>	2	1034	Cincinnati.....		"
14	<i>Canonicus</i>	2	1034	Boston.....		"
15	<i>Mahopac</i>	2	1034	Jersey City.....		"
16	<i>Manayunk</i>	2	1034	Brownsville.....		"
17	<i>Manhattan</i>	2	1034	Jersey City.....		"
18	<i>Tecumseh</i>	2	1034	Jersey City.....		"
19	<i>Tippecanoe</i>	2	1034	Cincinnati.....		"
20	<i>Chickasaw</i>	4	970	St. Louis.....		"
21	<i>Kickapoo</i>	4	970	St. Louis.....		"
22	<i>Milwaukee</i>	4	970	St. Louis.....		"
23	<i>Winnebago</i>	4	970	St. Louis.....		"
24	<i>Comanche</i>	2	844	Jersey City.....		"
25	<i>Kaatskill</i>	2	844	Greenpoint, L. I.....	1862	Preparing for sea.
26	<i>Lehigh</i>	2	844	Chester, Pa.....		"
27	<i>Montauk</i>	2	844	Greenpoint, L. I.....		On a cruise.
28	<i>Nahant</i>	2	844	Boston.....		"
29	<i>Nantucket</i>	2	844	Boston.....		Nearly ready.
30	<i>Opanango</i>	2	844	Chester, Pa.....		Building.
31	<i>Passaic</i>	2	844	Greenpoint, L. I.....		On a cruise.
32	<i>Patapsco</i>	2	844	Wilmington.....		Nearly ready.
33	<i>Sangamon</i>	2	844	Chester, Pa.....		"
34	<i>Weehawken</i>	2	844	Jersey City.....		On a cruise.
35	<i>Ozark</i>	2	578	Mound City.....		Building.
36	<i>Tuscumbia</i>	3	565	Cincinnati.....		Nearly ready.
37	<i>Neosho</i>	2	523	St. Louis.....		"
38	<i>Osage</i>	2	523	St. Louis.....		"
39	<i>Marietta</i>	2	479	Pittsburg.....		"
40	<i>Sandusky</i>	2	479	Pittsburg.....		Building.
41	<i>Indianola</i>	2	442	Pittsburg.....		Nearly ready.
42	<i>Chillicothe</i>	2	303	Cincinnati.....		"
43	<i>Admiral</i>	6	1100	St. Louis.....		Western Flotilla.
44	<i>Choctaw</i>	6	1100	St. Louis.....		"
45	<i>Benton</i>	16	1000	St. Louis.....	1861	"
46	<i>Essex</i>	7	1000	St. Louis.....		"
47	<i>Conestoga</i>	13	600	St. Louis.....		"
48	<i>Baron DeKaib</i>	13	512	St. Louis.....		"
49	<i>Carondelet</i>	13	512	St. Louis.....		"
50	<i>Cincinnati</i>	13	512	St. Louis.....		"
51	<i>Mound City</i>	13	512	St. Louis.....		"
52	<i>Pittsburg</i>	13	512	St. Louis.....		"
53	<i>Lexington</i>	7	500	St. Louis.....		"
54	<i>Louisville</i>	13	468	St. Louis.....		"

The Navy Department have invited, recently, proposals for the construction of iron iron-clad sea-going steamers of about 7,300 tuns, the masts, spars, and rigging to be made of iron.

* Since the publication of the Report of the Secretary of War, the Admiral and Choctaw have been added to the Western Flotilla. The Monitor has been lost at sea, and the Cairo destroyed on the Mississippi river. † Whitney's Battery. ‡ Quintard's Battery.

Iron-clad Navy of Great Britain.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Guns.	Tunnage.	Present Condition.
1	Agincourt.....	50	8000	Building.
2	Minotaur.....	50	8000	"
3	Northumberland.....	50	8000	"
4	Achilles.....	50	8000	"
5	Black Prince.....	40	6500	Afloat.
6	Warrior.....	40	6500	"
7	Caledonia.....	34	4500	Building.
8	Ocean.....	34	4500	"
9	Prince Consort.....	34	4500	Afloat.
10	Royal Alfred.....	34	4500	Building.
11	Royal Oak.....	34	4500	Afloat.
12	Hector.....	32	4063	Building.
13	Valiant.....	32	4063	"
14	Royal Sovereign*.....	...	8805	"
15	Defence.....	18	3000	Afloat.
16	Resistance.....	18	3000	"
17	Prince Albert*.....	12	2529	Building.
18	Favorite.....	12	...	"
19	Enterprise.....	12	...	"
20	Ætna, (Floating Battery).....	...	...	"
21	Erubus, "	...	...	Afloat.
22	Terror, "	...	...	"
23	Thunderbolt, "	...	...	"
24	Glatton, "	...	...	Building.
25	Thunder, "	...	...	"
26	Trusty, "	...	...	"

Total number of vessels, 26. Frigates, 19—afloat, 6; building, 13. Batteries, 7—afloat, 3; building, 4.

The Navy of Great Britain consists of 702 vessels of all descriptions, classified as follows: steamers, 566; iron-clad, 26; sail, 110. Number of vessels in commission 233, carrying 6,000 guns.

Iron-clad Navy of France.

In addition to the ten iron-cased floating batteries, constructed during and shortly after the Crimean war, the following compose the iron-clad fleet of France:

Ram-ships 2, viz: Solferino and Magenta, with engines of 1,000 horse power and armed with 52 guns each.

Frigates afloat 4, viz: Couronne, Gloire, Invincible, and Normandie. These vessels have engines of 900 horse power and armed with 36 rifled 30 pound guns each.

Batteries afloat 4, viz: Paixhan, Palestro, Peihio, and Sayon, with engines of 150 horse power and armed with 14 guns each.

Batteries building 10, viz: Flandre, Gauloise, Guyenne, Heroine, Magnanime, Province, Revanche, Savoie, Surveillante, and Valareuse. These vessels are similar to the Gloire, but with greater height of battery.

Frigates building 7, viz: Arrogante, Embuscade, Implacable, Impregnable, Opiniatre, Protective, and Refuge, with engines of 150 horse power and armed with 8 guns each.

Total number of vessels 37, viz: Frigates, 14; afloat, 4; building, 10. Rams afloat, 2. Batteries afloat, 14; building, 7.

The navy of France is composed of 585 vessels, classed as follows: Steamers, 268; Iron-clad, 37; Sail, 180. Aggregate number of guns, 9,500.

Other Navies.

The navy of Russia, in 1859, presented a grand total of 158 vessels of all classes. That of Sweden, 345; of Norway, 143; of Denmark, 120; of Spain, 82; the Dutch, 141; Belgian, 7; the Two Sicilies, 98; Austrian, 185; Portuguese, 39; Sardinian, 29; Prussian, 55; Greek, 26; Turkish, 49; Brazilian, 42; Peruvian, 15, and Chilean, 66.

* With Cole's stationary turret.

Table of Astronomical Stations on the Pacific Coast.

[Compiled from Davidson's "Directory for the Pacific Coast of the United States," September, 1859.]

No.	NAME OF STATION.	LOCALITY.	Latitude.			Longitude.			Mag. Variu. East.	Time of Determ. n.	
			D.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.			
1	COAST OF CALIFORNIA.	Monument on boundary between Mexico and United States	32	58	5.5	7	48	24.7	117	06 11	...
2	<i>Point Loma L. House</i> , 450.	West side of the entrance to San Diego Bay	32	40	13.0	7	48	49.5	117	12 22	...
3	San Diego.	Observatory Hill, near La Playa, San Diego Bay	32	41	58.0	7	48	53.5	117	13 22	12 29 Apr., 1851
4	San Clemente.	At the anchorage at the N. W. part of the island	33 (02).	14	12.7	7	54	16.0	118	34 00	...
5	San Nicolas.	On the sand point at the S. E. part of the island									
6	Santa Catalina.	On the N. side of the great western break of the island	33	26	34.8	7	53	54.6	118	28 39	...
7	San Pedro.	On the edge of the bluff at the landing at San Pedro Bay	33	43	19.6	7	53	04.2	118	16 03	13 30 Nov., 1853
8	Prisoners' Harbor.	North side of the Island of Santa Cruz.	34	01	10.2	7	53	40.0	119	40 00	...
9	Cuyler's Harbor.	At the N. E. part of the Island of San Miguel.	34	03	23	7	53	48.3	120	27	...
10	<i>Santa Barbara L. House</i> , 180.	Two miles southwestwardly from the landing.	34	24	35.4	7	53	48.3	119	42 05	...
11	Santa Barbara.	At the landing.	34	24	24.7	7	53	41.2	119	40 18	...
12	<i>Pt. Concepcion L. House</i> , 250.	W. point of Santa Barbara Channel	34	26	46.6	8	01	48.0	120	27 00	...
13	<i>Pt. Concepcion L. House</i> .	W. side of the valley "El Coxo".	34	26	56.3	8	01	42.6	120	25 39	13 50 Sep., 1850
14	San Luis Obispo.	On the bluff at the small gully west of the creek.	35	10	37.5	8	02	54.1	120	43 31	14 17 Feb., 1854
15	San Simeon.	Near the landing at San Simeon Bay.	35	38	24.4	8	04	41.5	121	10 22	...
16	<i>Pt. Pinos L. House</i> , 91.	At the N. W. point of the trees.	36	37	58.1	8	07	40.0	121	55 00	14 68 Feb., 1851
17	Point PINOS.	S. W. point of Monterey Bay, near the L. House.	36	37	59.9	8	07	37.7	121	54 25	...
18	Santa Cruz.	At the Embarcadero, Santa Cruz Harbor, Monterey Bay.	36	57	26.9	8	08	00.7	122	10 10	...
19	<i>South Farallon L. House</i> , 360.	Twenty-three miles off the entrance to San Francisco Bay.	37	41	55.2	8	11	56.3	122	59 05	...
20	<i>Middle Farallon (a)</i> .	Two and a quarter miles N. 56° W., mag., from S.E. Far L. H.	37	43	37.9	8	12	08.7	123	00 55	...
21	<i>North Farallon (a)</i> .	North Islet of the group, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. 56° W., mag., from do.	37	46	17.2	8	12	27.7	123	00 25	...
22	<i>Pt. Lobos L. House (b)</i> .	On the South Head of the entrance to San Francisco Bay.	37	46	56.9	8	09	58.6	122	29 39	...
23	Rincon Point.	N. W. of South Park, San Francisco.	37	47	07.0	8	09	30.1	122	22 32	...
24	PRESIDIO.	Near the Presidio of San Francisco.	37	47	36.1	8	09	45.0	122	26 15	15 27 Feb., 1852
25	TELEGRAPH HILL.	About 233 yards southward of the summit of the hill.	37	47	59.2	8	09	32.5	122	23 10	...
26	<i>Telegraph Hill</i> .	Summit of the hill.	37	48	06.4	8	09	33.3	122	23 19	...
27	<i>Fort Point L. House</i> , 52.	Close to the fortifications on the S. side of the Golden Gate	37	48	37.4	8	09	50.5	122	27 38	...
28	<i>Point Boneta L. House</i> , 306.	North Head of the entrance to San Francisco Bay.	37	49	10.0	8	10	03.4	122	30 50	...
29	<i>Alegraz L. House (c)</i> 162.	In San Francisco Bay.	37	49	33.0	8	09	37.2	122	24 19	...
30	Punta de los Reyes.	Near the usual landing.	37	50	33.8	8	11	50.7	122	57 40	15 45 July, 1851
31	<i>Punta de los Reyes (b)</i> .	On the western head of the point.	37	50	37.4	8	12	01.1	123	00 16	...
32	Bodega.	On the western end of Sand Spit, Bodega Bay.	38	18	20.4	8	12	09.9	123	02 29	...
33	Haven's Anchorage.	On the top of the bluff near the landing.	38	47	58.0	8	14	16.0	123	34 01	...
34	Mendocino City.	" in Mendocino Bay	39	18	06.1	8	15	09.7	123	47 26	16 31 July, 1851

36	Shelton Cove.....	On the top of the bluff near the landing, in Indian Reserve	n 14° 1' 8° 16° 12° 2° 124° 03° 03'	16° 56° July, 1851
36	HUMBOLDT ¹	" Humboldt Bay.....	14° 0° 40° 2' 8° 16° (48°) 134° 12° (00°)	17° 04° April, 1854
37	Humboldt L. House, 53.....	On the North Spit, and one mile from the entrance.....	14° 0° 46° 0° 3° 6' 8° 16° 49° 4° 124° 12° 21°	17° 06° July, 1853
38	Bucksport.....	On the beach at the town of Bucksport, Humboldt Bay.....	14° 0° 46° 37° 1' 8° 16° 42° 9° 124° 10° 44°	17° 06° July, 1853
39	Trinidad.....	Near the landing, town of Trinidad, Trinidad Bay.....	14° 1° 03° 20° 0' 8° 16° 32° 5° 124° 08° 08°	....
40	Crescent City L. House (d) 80	On the rocky islet at the extreme western part of the point.....	14° 1° 44° 34° 2' 8° 16° 45° 4° 124° 11° 22°	....
41	Crescent City.....	Point St. George, at the Indian village, W. of the town.....	14° 1° 44° 44° 1' 8° 16° 44° 9° 124° 11° 14°	17° 52° July, 1851
COAST OF OREGON.				
42	Port Orford.....	In the town of Port Orford, not far from the landing.....	14° 2° 44° 28° 2' 8° 17° 52° 8° 124° 28° 13°	....
43	Port ORFORD.....	On the bluff W. of the town.....	14° 2° 44° 21° 7' 8° 17° 55° 2° 124° 28° 47°	18° 29° Nov., 1851
44	Umpqua R. L. House (e) 100	On the S. side of the river, at its mouth.....	14° 3° 40° 18° 5' 8° 16° 44° 2° 124° 11° 03°	....
45	Unpuquah.....	One mile from the entrance to the river, W. side.....	14° 3° 41° 45° 0' 8° 16° 39° 8° 124° 09° 57°	18° 55° July, 1851
46	Astoria Point.....	Near Astoria, Columbia River.....	14° 4° 11° 27° 6' 8° 15° 18° 1° 123° 49° 32°	....
47	Point Adams.....	South point at the entrance to the Columbia River.....	14° 4° 12° 30° 4' 8° 15° 47° 7° 123° 56° 56°	....
COAST OF WASHINGTON.				
48	Cape Disappointment ² L. H. 230	Near the top of the cape, N. side of entrance to Columbia R.	14° 6° 16° 32° 7' 8° 16° 08° 9° 124° 02° 13°	20° 45° July, 1851
49	Cape Disappointment.....	On the highest point of the cape.....	14° 6° 16° 35° 2' 8° 16° 08° 1° 124° 02° 01°	....
50	Cape Shoalwater L. H. 87.	On the N. point of the entrance to Shoalwater Bay.....	14° 6° 44° 1° 124° 02° 01°	....
51	Tatoosh Isl. L. House, (f) 12	Half a mile W. N. W. from Cape Flattery.....	14° 8° 23° 15° 5' 8° 18° 55° 3° 124° 43° 50°	21° 30° Aug., 1852
52	Cape Flattery.....	Neetah Bay, near the watering place,.....	14° 8° 21° 49° 2' 8° 18° 52° 8° 124° 37° 21°	21° 47° Aug., 1855
53	Port Angelis.....	At the Indian Grave-Yard, head of the bay.....	14° 8° 07° 51° 5' 8° 13° 49° 4° 123° 27° 21°	....
54	New Dungeness L. House, 100	On the end of the spit.....	14° 8° 10° 59° 0' 8° 12° 24° 5° 123° 06° 07°	....
55	Smith's Island L. House, 90	In the middle of the strait.....	14° 8° 19° 01° 0' 8° 11° 20° 1° 122° 50° 02°	....
56	Point Hudson.....	At Port Townsend, at the entrance to Admiralty Inlet.....	14° 8° 19° 03° 0' 8° 10° 58° 0° 122° 44° 33°	21° 40° Aug., 1856
57	Lammi.....	Sand Spit on the N. E. side of the island, Hale's Passage.....	14° 8° 44° 01° 7' 8° 10° 42° 5° 123° 40° 37°	....

(a) The North Parallones are a group of four islets about three-quarters of a mile in extent, stretching nearly in line from the North Islet to the S. E. Farallon Light-House. The highest of the group is about one hundred and sixty-six feet. The Middle Farallon is a rocky islet, about twenty or thirty feet above water.

(b) Site selected for a Light-House.

(c) Alcatraz Light in line with Fort Point Light is the fairway mark for crossing the bar, passing the bell boat which lies in fifteen fathoms water outside the bar, and distant nine and a quarter miles from Fort Point.

(d) To the N. W. of the Light-House lie the Dragon Rocks, extending out several miles.

(e) From the Bar of the Umpqua the light, in 1853, bore N. 65° E., magnetic, and distant nearly one mile. In 1857 the bearing was

(f) Rock Duncan bears N. 33° W., magnetic, from Tatoosh Island, distant 2,078 yards, or 1,024 miles.

NOTE.—Primary Astronomical Stations are denoted by SMALL CAPITALS. The series of observations at these stations extend through not less than two or three lunations. Secondary Astronomical Stations are denoted by small Roman, and are determined by chronometric connection with Primary Astronomical Stations for longitude, and independent observations for latitude. The localities of all these stations can be more definitely determined by reference to the published maps, etc. Positions determined by trigonometrical connection with astronomical stations are denoted by italics. The position of Cape Shoalwater Light-House is approximately determined. The magnetic variation increases about 5°/4 yearly. The numbers following the names of Light-Houses indicate the height of the light above the mean level of the water.

Loyal State Governments.

[Republicans in Roman; Democrats in *italics*; Unionists in **small caps.**]

STATES.	CAPITALS.	GOVERNORS.	T'm Exp.	Salary.	Leg. Meets.	Gen. Elec'n
California.	Sacramento	Leland Stanford	Jan. 1864	\$10,000	1st M. Jan.	1st W. Sept.
Connecti't	Hartf'd & N. Ha'n	W. A. Buckingham	May, 1863	1,000	1st W. May	1st M. Apr.
Delaware.	Dover	WILLIAM CANNON	Jan. 1864	1,333	1st Tu. Jun.	2d Tu. Nov.
Illinois	Springfield	Richard Yates	" 1865	1,500	2d M. Jan..	2d Tu. Oct.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Oliver P. Morton	" 1865	1,300	"	"
Iowa	Des Moines	Sam'l J. Kirkwood	" 1864	1,000	2d M. Jan..	2d Tu. Nov.
Kentucky.	Frankfort	Beriah Magoffin	Aug. 1863	2,500	1st M. Dec.	1st M. Aug.
Maine	Augusta	Is'r'l Washburn, Jr	Jan. 1865	1,500	1st W. Jan.	2d M. Sept.
Maryland.	Annapolis	A. W. BRADFORD.	" 1866	3,600	"	1st W. Nov.
Massach's.	Boston	John A. Andrew	" 1865	2,500	"	1st Tu. Nov.
Michigan.	Lansing	Austin Blair	" 1864	1,500	"	"
Minnesota.	St. Paul	Alexander Ramsey	" 1864	2,500	1st M. Dec.	2d Tu. Oct.
Missouri.	Jefferson City	HAM'N R. GAMBLE	Dec. 1863	2,000	L'st M. Dec.	1st M. Aug.
N. Hamp'e	Concord	Nathaniel S. Berry	June, 1863	1,000	1st W. June	2d Tu. Mar.
N. Jersey.	Trenton	Joel Parker	Jan. 1865	1,800	2d Tu. Jan.	1st Tu. Nov.
New York	Albany	Horatio Seymour	" 1865	4,000	1st Tu. Jan.	"
Ohio	Columbus	DAVID TODD	" 1864	1,800	1st M. Jan.	2d Tu. Oct.
Oregon	Salem	Addison E. Gibbs	Sept. 1866	1,500	2d M. Sept.	1st M. June
Pennsyl'a.	Harrisburg	Andrew G. Curtin	Jan. 1864	3,500	1st Tu. Jan.	2d Tu. Oct.
Rhode Isl.	Newp't & Prov'e	WILLIAM SPRAGUE	May, 1864	400	May & Oct.	1st W. April
Vermont.	Montpelier	Frederik'k Holbrook	Oct. 1863	1,000	2d Th. Oct.	1st Tu. Sep.
Virginia*.	Richmond	F. H. PIERPONT	Jan. 1864	5,000	2d M. Jan..	4th Th. May
Wisconsin	Madison	Leonard P. Harvey	Dec. 1863	1,250	1st M. Jan.	1st Th. Nov.

Delaware, Virginia, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois, hold legislative sessions biennially.

TERRITORIES.	CAPITALS.	GOVERNORS.	Terms Ex.	Salary.
Colorado	Denver City	William Gilpin	1865	\$2,500
Dakota	Yancon	William Jayne	1865	2,500
Nebraska	Omaha City	Alvin Saunders	1865	2,500
New Mexico	Sante Fe	Henry Connelly	1865	2,500
Nevada	Carson City	James W. Nye	1865	2,500
Utah	Great Salt Lake City	John W. Dawson	1865	2,500
Washington	Olympia	William Pickering	1865	3,000
Indian	Tahlequah	Governm't of Indians .....	....	....
District of Columbia	Washington	Under Gov't Congress .....	....	....

The Rebel National Government.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi..... *President of the C. S. A.*
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, of Georgia

The Cabinet.

J. P. BENJAMIN, of La..... <i>Sec'y of State</i>	STEPH'N R. MALLORY, of Fl'a, <i>Sec'y of Navy</i>
C. G. MEMMINGER, of S. C., <i>Sec'y of Treasury</i>	JOHN H. REAGAN, of Tex., <i>Postmaster-Gen'l</i>
JAMES A. SEDDEN..... <i>Secretary of War</i>	THOMAS BRAGG, of N. C., <i>Attorney-General</i>

Rebel State Governments.

STATES.	CAPITALS.	GOVERNOR.	T'm Exp.	Salary.	Leg. Meets.	Gen. Elec'n
Alabama	Montgomery	Andrew B. Moore	Dec. 1863	\$2,500	2d M. Nov.	1st M. Aug.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Henry M. Rector	Nov. 1864	2,000	1st M. Nov.	"
Florida	Tallahassee	John Milton	Nov. 1865	1,500	"	1st M. Oct.
Georgia	Milledgeville	Joseph E. Brown	Nov. 1863	3,000	"	"
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Thomas O. Moore	Jan. 1864	4,000	3d M. Jan.	1st M. Nov.
Mississippi	Jackson	John J. Pettus	"	3,000	1st M. Jan.	1st M. Oct.
N. Carolina.	Raleigh	P. Vance	Jan. 1865	2,000	3d M. Nov.	2d Th. Aug.
S. Carolina.	Columbia	M. L. Bonham	Dec. 1864	3,500	4th M. Nov.	2d M. Oct..
Tennessee	Nashville	Isham G. Harris	Oct. 1863	2,000	1st M. Oct.	1st Th. Aug.
Texas	Austin	F. R. Lubbock	Dec. 1863	3,000	1st M. Nov.	1st M. Aug.
Virginia	Richmond	John Letcher	Jan. 1864	5,000	2d M. Jan..	4th Th. May

* Only a part of this State is loyal to the National Government.

† Exercises the functions of Governor over a large proportion of that part of Virginia lying east of the Alleghany Mountains.

Popular Vote for President.

STATES.	1860.				1856.			1852.		
	Rep. Lincoln	Dem. Doug's	Dem. Breck.	Union. Bell.	Rep. Frem't	Dem. Buch'n	Am. Fil're.	Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	F. S. Hale.
Alabama .	—	13,551	48,831	27,875	—	46,739	28,552	15,038	26,881	—
Arkansas .	—	5,227	28,732	20,094	—	21,910	10,787	7,404	12,173	—
California .	39,173	28,516	34,334	6,817	20,691	53,365	36,165	34,971	39,665	100
Connect'.	43,792	15,522	14,641	*3,291	42,715	34,995	2,615	30,359	33,249	3,160
Delaware .	3,815	1,023	7,337	3,864	308	8,004	6,175	6,293	6,318	62
Florida . .	—	367	8,543	5,437	—	6,358	4,833	2,875	4,318	—
Georgia . .	—	11,590	51,889	42,886	—	56,575	42,228	16,669	34,705	—
Illinois . .	172,161	160,215	2,404	4,913	96,200	105,298	37,454	64,934	80,597	9,966
Indiana . .	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306	94,375	118,670	22,386	80,901	95,340	6,929
Iowa . . .	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763	43,954	36,170	9,180	15,856	17,763	1,604
Kentucky . .	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058	314	74,642	67,416	57,068	53,806	265
Louisiana . .	—	7,625	22,681	20,204	—	22,164	20,709	17,255	18,647	—
Maine . . .	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046	67,179	3,980	3,325	32,543	41,609	8,030
Maryland . .	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760	281	39,115	47,460	35,066	40,020	54
Massach's . .	106,533	34,372	5,939	22,331	108,515	39,287	19,679	52,683	44,569	28,023
Michigan . .	88,480	65,057	805	405	71,762	52,136	1,660	33,859	41,842	7,237
Minnes'ta . .	22,069	11,920	748	62	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississipi . .	—	3,283	40,797	25,040	—	35,447	24,196	17,548	26,876	—
Missouri . .	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372	—	58,164	48,524	29,984	38,353	—
N. Hamp'e . .	37,519	25,881	2,112	441	38,345	32,789	422	16,147	29,997	6,695
N. Jersey . .	58,324	*62,801	—	—	28,338	46,943	24,115	38,556	44,305	350
New York . .	353,804	*303,329	—	—	276,007	195,878	124,604	234,882	262,083	25,329
N. Carol'a . .	—	2,701	48,539	44,990	—	48,246	36,836	39,058	39,744	59
Ohio . . .	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194	187,497	170,874	28,126	152,526	169,220	31,682
Oregon . . .	5,270	3,951	5,006	183	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsyl'a . .	268,030	16,765	*178,871	12,776	148,272	230,772	82,202	179,174	198,568	8,525
Rh'e Isl'd . .	12,244	*7,707	—	—	11,467	6,680	1,675	7,626	8,735	644
S. Carol'a . .	Elect's chosen	by Leg's	islat'e	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee . .	—	11,350	64,709	69,274	—	73,638	66,173	58,898	57,018	—
Texas . . .	—	—	47,548	*15,438	—	31,169	15,639	4,995	13,552	—
Vermont . .	33,808	6,849	218	1,969	39,563	10,569	545	22,173	13,044	8,621
Virginia . .	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681	291	89,706	60,310	58,572	73,858	—
Wisconsin . .	86,110	65,021	885	161	66,090	52,843	579	22,240	33,655	8,814
Totals . .	1,857,610	1,365,976	847,953	590,631	1,342,164	1,803,029	874,625	1,336,144	1,600,513	156,149

RECAPITULATION.—Lincoln over Douglas, 491,634; Buchanan over Fremont, 460,865; Pierce over Scott, 214,369.

Debt of the United States.

Secretary Chase, in his Annual Report, estimates the public debt, as far as has been well ascertained, to the thirtieth of June, 1862, at \$514,211,371. The receipts from all sources for the year ending June 30th, 1862, were \$583,885,000; the expenditures for the same were \$570,841,000. The Secretary estimates the total public debt, should the war continue with unabated vigor up to July 1st, 1863, at \$1,122,297,000; and if it continue to July 1st, 1864, at \$1,744,685,000. He estimates the expenses of the current year at \$788,558,777. The receipts from customs for the year are expected to aggregate \$70,000,000; the interest tax, \$150,000,000.

Debt of California.

The State debt is as follows:

Bonds of 1857		\$3,727,500 00
Bonds of 1860		198,500 00
Due School Fund, on sales		475,520 00
Due School Fund, for interest		50,433 70
Outstanding claims, as ascertained by the Controller, Dec. 1st, 1862		489,780 00

Total civil debt		\$4,941,733 70
Due on war bonds and coupons issued previous to 1857, estimated at		220,000 00
Due on war bonds since 1857, payable when appropriated by Congress		338,930 01
Amount audited by War Board not bonded		68,621 05

Total debt		\$5,569,284 76
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The receipts for the year ending June 30th, 1862, were \$1,031,529 68. Expenditures, same period, \$1,146,744 65. Excess of expenditures, \$115,214 97.

* Fusion.

Official Returns of California.

Elections from 1852 to 1862.

COUNTY.	PRES. 1852.	PRESID'T, 1856.	PRESIDENT, 1860.	GOV'NOR, 1861.	SUP'T PUBLIC INS'C'TION, 1862.	O. P. Fitzgerald								
	John Sweett	John McConnell	John Stevenson	John Sweett	John Stevenson	J. D. Stevenson								
Alameda	729	213	723	1033	513	481	62	1932	511	356	974	512	163	
Amador	1784	1557	657	995	1866	945	178	1299	1258	827	1492	1327	391	
Butte	1735	1465	2501	1702	744	1437	1502	1173	326	1732	1234	1106	1745	801
Calav'ras	2388	2288	2615	1504	562	978	1880	1717	249	1980	1606	1572	1929	1751
Colusa	232	225	289	305	18	258	235	386	73	348	198	581	376	15
Con'C'sta	590	413	457	288	188	608	413	391	134	959	296	330	797	330
DelNorte	5144	4048	2958	1391	175	88	217	39	172	64	213	116	42	15
ElDora'o	6100	5144	4048	2958	1391	2119	2695	1901	334	2775	2202	1370	3083	1608
Fresno	218	123	1	53	271	271	123	54	78	316	12	7	181	
Humboldt	204	191	103	335	444	232	20	402	360	205	494	306	2	
Klamath	13	32	832	440	82	92	377	163	36	198	235	301	164	107
Lake	574	497	721	135	521	352	475	688	201	455	198	1195	386	93
L.Ang'les	154	147	350	82	151	408	282	285	38	591	205	309	545	403
Marin	1292	854	1254	772	165	262	489	815	319	566	587	710	851	414
Mariposa	5	5	5	5	5	198	235	499	116	493	273	559	620	83
Mendoc'o	249	124	14	42	52	233	64	59	87	309	100	7	248	
Merced	249	124	14	42	52	233	64	59	87	350	518	528	462	120
Mono	274	55	267	169	220	306	233	246	4	499	365	235	314	129
Monterey	270	208	444	341	157	441	518	679	141	767	277	553	868	47
Napa	2556	2334	3500	2238	1462	2539	2373	1653	400	3250	1521	1779	2935	1220
Nevada	2839	2294	2808	2096	992	1743	1858	1448	775	2222	1463	893	2001	1829
Placer	1124	865	217	458	503	453	211	659	602	517	1024	55	184	
Plumas	3278	3637	3438	3386	941	2670	2836	1684	352	3264	236	1127	3386	1812
Sacram'no	314	7	93	305	224	192	98	297	261	401	257	107	272	
S. Bern'o	105	107	173	38	18	81	29	148	8	122	52	90	287	103
S'N'Diego	4226	4163	5332	1598	5089	6825	4035	2560	940	10728	3178	1243	6652	1912
S. Fran'o	1198	1160	1285	1040	548	1131	733	1373	199	1837	414	1588	1796	1100
S.L. Obi'o	12	112	83	15	107	148	120	155	...	176	102	200	12	45
S. Mateo	282	113	238	389	543	130	41	702	383	100	287	485	10	
S.Barr'a	106	63	176	10	183	46	305	123	...	131	436	24	235	135
S'taClara	797	827	576	673	809	1463	881	722	111	1995	371	1081	1762	419
S'ta Cruz	306	186	320	288	196	670	286	319	129	916	183	367	647	117
Shasta	970	727	1537	1083	169	464	1094	585	252	626	1076	628	975	138
Sierra	1610	1356	2506	2205	639	1468	1539	1347	389	2147	1200	1423	2202	651
Siskiyou	474	449	2073	1791	464	955	1503	760	516	1168	1280	717	865	815
Solano	363	308	799	634	189	681	603	746	292	1449	456	689	1154	418
Sonoma	474	267	1515	498	342	1236	611	1467	449	1608	379	1616	1650	125
Stanisla's	436	228	228	21	167	232	433	67	247	231	415	412	121	268
Sutter	205	214	491	347	92	403	441	440	40	558	291	570	633	6
Tehama	436	311	44	243	496	311	253	405	368	507	421	168	74	
Trinity	785	684	1011	882	188	593	885	516	153	888	777	608	797	619
Tularc.	77	30	248	139	23	131	211	574	408	153	336	670	412	11
Tuolu'ne	3131	2541	2936	2112	1056	1638	1503	2034	372	2025	976	1636	1975	495
Yolo	350	400	553	583	130	535	497	606	74	726	367	694	903	35
Yuba	2195	2073	2451	2081	652	1665	1360	1874	159	2014	859	1425	2074	461
Totals.	40429	35760	53365	36165	20693	38734	38020	33975	9136	56036	30944	32750	51238	21514
														15817

Vote for Governor, 1849—Burnett, 6,634; Sherwood, 3,188; John A. Sutter, 2,201; John W. Geary, 1,475; W. M. Stewart, 619. Total, 14,117.

For Governor, 1851—Bigler, 23,174; Reading, 22,733. Total, 55,907.

For President, 1852—Pierce, 40,429; Scott, 35,760. Total, 76,189.

For Governor, 1853—Bigler, 38,940; Waldo, 37,437. Total, 76,377.

For Governor, 1855—Bigler, 46,220; Johnson, 51,157. Total, 97,377.

For President, 1856—Buchanan, 53,365; Fillmore, 36,165; Fremont, 20,693. Total, 110,223.

For Governor, 1857—Weller, 53,122; Stanly, 21,040; Bowie, 19,471. Total, 93,633.

For Governor, 1859—Latham, 62,255; Stanford, 10,110; Currey, 31,298. Total, 103,663.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals,

Published in California, with the Place and Time of Publication, Name of Publisher, Etc., Etc., January, 1863.

COUNTY.	Name.	Locality of Publication.	When Issued.	Publisher.
Alameda	Gazette	San Leandro	Weekly	James F. Knapp
"	Press	Oakland	"	S. B. English
Amador	Dispatch	Jackson	Tri-Wkly	Payne & Crandall
"	Ledger	"	Weekly	T. A. Springer
Butte	Record	Oroville	"	Callon & Bishop
"	Union	"	"	D. Wentworth
Calaveras	Chronicle	Mokel'me Hill	"	N. G. Sawyer & Co.
Colusa	Sun	Colusa	"	H. C. Street
Contra Costa	Gazette	Pacheco	"	Bumka & Theobold
"	Presbyter	Alamo	"	Rev. I. Johnson
El Dorado	Mountain Democrat	Placerville	"	Gelwicks & January
"	News	"	Daily	George Yarnell & Co.
"	Times	"	Weekly	R. E. Draper & Co.
Humboldt	Times	Eureka	"	Wiley & Bohall
Los Angeles	News	Los Angeles	Semi-Wkly	Conway & Waite
"	Star	"	Weekly	H. Hamilton
Marin	Journal	San Rafael	"	J. A. Barney
Mariposa	Free Press	Mariposa	"	James H. Lawrence
"	Gazette	"	"	A. M. Swauy
Mendocino	Herald	Ukiah City	"	A. R. Judd
Merced	Banner	Mered	"	J. Steele
Mono	Star	Aurora	"	E. A. Sherman
Monterey	Union	Pajaro	"	Ankeny & Ackland
Napa	Pacific Echo	Napa City	"	Alex. Montgomery
"	Reporter	"	"	Brownson & Horrell
Nevada	Democrat	Nevada	Tri-Wkly	J. J. Rolfe & Co.
"	Journal	"	"	B. Briarly
"	National	Grass Valley	Weekly	Byrne & Co.
"	Press	N'ih San Juan	"	W. Bosman
"	Transcript	Nevada	Daily	N. P. Brown
Placer	Courier	Forest Hill	Weekly	Lynch & Mundall
"	Enquiler	Dutch Flat	"	Parks & Kilmer
"	Herald	Auburn	"	T. C. H. Mitchell
"	Union Advocate	Quincey	"	J. P. Bull
Plumas	Standard	"	"	Mat Lynch
"	Union	"	"	Quincey Printing Co.
Sacramento	Bee	Sacramento	Daily	Tobey & Co.
"	Republican	"	"	Conley & Patriek
"	Union	"	"	James Anthony & Co.
"	Telegraph	Folsom	Semi-Wkly	O. D. Avaline
San Francisco	Alta	San Francisco	D. W. & St	Fred. MacCrelly & Co.
"	Bible Temp. Lanceet	"	Weekly	S. F. Bulletin Co.
"	Bulletin	"	D. W. & St	Brauer & Co.
"	California Chronik	"	Weekly	F. Hess & Co.
"	" Democrat	"	Daily	Col. Warren
"	" Farmer	"	Weekly	Brooks & Lawrence
"	" Magazine	"	Monthly	John H. Bell
"	" Naut. Mag	"	"	Rev. E. Thomas
"	Christian Advocate	"	Weekly	A. Neuval
"	Cronica Italiana	"	Tri-Wkly	E. Derbec
"	El Eco del Pacifico	"	Daily	Cheney & Sawtelle
"	Evangel	"	Semi-Mo	A. C. Benham & Co.
"	Evening Journal	"	Daily	Thomas Mooney
"	Express	"	Weekly	Magee Brothers
"	Family Guide	"	"	Julius Eckman
"	Gleaner	"	"	Brooks & Lawrence
"	Golden Era	"	"	Herald and Mirror Co.
"	Herald and Mirror	"	Dy & Wkly	Mrs. E. Schenek
"	Hesperian	"	Monthly	L. Albin
"	La Ruche Litteraire	"	Daily	H. Payot
"	La Voz de Mexico	"	Tri-Wkly	E. Derbec
"	L'Echo du Pacific	"	Daily	Eug. Chamom
"	Le Courier des Ameriques	"	"	Thiele & Neuval
"	Le Phare	"	"	Leon Chemin
"	L'Union Franco Americaine	"	Weekly	Thompson & Co.
"	Medical and Sur. Jour.	"	Monthly	E. D. Waters
"	Mercantile Gazette	"	Weekly	W. B. Ewer
"	Mining Journal	"	"	

COUNTY.	Name.	Locality of Publication.	When Issued.	Publisher.
San Francisco.	Monitor.	San Francisco.	Weekly.	T. A. Brady.....
"	Morning Call.	"	Daily.	J. J. Ayres & Co.....
"	News Letter.	"	Weekly.	F. Marriott.....
"	Pacific.	"	"	Towne & Bacon, Printers.
"	Pacific Appeal.	"	"	Peter Anderson.....
"	Police Gazette.	"	"	
"	Post.	"	Daily.	A. J. Lafontaine & Co.....
"	Spirit of the Times.	"	Weekly.	Chase & Boruck.....
"	Sunday Mercury.	"	"	J. McD. Foard & Co.....
"	Union Temp. Journal.	"	"	T. W. Lockwood & Co.....
"	Varieties.	"	"	J. W. Walsh.....
"	Wade's Excelsior Wky.	"	"	S. H. Wade.....
"	World's Crisis.	"	"	J. L. Hopkins.....
"	Wine & Wool Register.	"	Monthly.	J. Q. A. Warren.....
"	Western Evangelist.	"	"	W. W. Stevenson.....
San Joaquin.	Agriculturist.	Stockton.	Weekly.	
"	Independent.	"	Daily.	Aymore & Clay.....
"	News.	"	Weekly.	Benham & Shane.....
San Mateo.	Gazette.	Redwood City.	"	David Downer & Co.....
Santa Clara.	Mercury.	San José.	"	Owen & Cottle.....
"	Tribune.	"	"	George O'Doherty.....
Santa Cruz.	Sentinel.	Santa Cruz.	"	J. McElroy & Co.....
Shasta.	Courier.	Shasta.	"	J. J. Conny.....
"	Northern Argus.	Horsetown.	"	James L. Hart.....
Sierra.	Democrat.	Downieville.	"	A. B. Forbes.....
"	Mountain Messenger.	La Porte.	"	A. T. Dewey.....
Siskiyou.	Journal.	Yreka.	Semi-Wy.	Robert Nixon.....
"	Union.	"	Weekly.	H. K. White.....
Solano.	Herald.	Suisun.	"	O. B. Powers & Co.....
"	Press.	"	"	H. Hubbard & Co.....
Sonoma.	Argus.	Petaluma.	"	McNabb & Cassidy.....
"	Democrat.	Santa Rosa.	"	T. L. Thompson.....
"	Journal.	Petaluma.	"	H. L. Weston.....
Tehama.	Beacon.	Red Bluff.	"	Fisher & Co.....
"	Independent.	"	Semi-Wy.	Chalmers & Bishop.....
Trinity.	Journal.	Weaverville.	Weekly.	W. L. Carter.....
Tulare.	Delta.	Visalia.	"	W. McLane.....
"	Post.	"	"	Hall & Garrison.....
Tuolumne.	American Flag.	Sonora.	"	D. O. McCarthy.....
"	Courier.	Columbia.	"	J. C. Duchow.....
"	Union Democrat.	Sonora.	"	Albert N. Francisco.....
Yuba.	Appeal.	Marysville.	Daily.	A. S. Randall & Co.....
"	Express.	"	"	Express Printing Co.....

The annual circulation of the Newspaper and Periodical Press amounts to 26,111,788 copies; which, according to the late Census, give at the rate of 72 sheets for each white male inhabitant of the State—which is 112 per cent. more than the average throughout the United States.

Mortality in California, 1860.

During the year ending June, 1860, 3,705 persons died in California, of which 1,232 were females; of the entire number, 462 died from unnatural causes.

Measures, not Men.

Men are often measured by weight of intellect or character, which is very diversified, but not more than the weights and measures of men in different regions, by which they measure merchandise and produce to one another. For instance, a BARREL MEASURE. What is it? This it is, when selling the following articles:

Cider and other liquids, 30 gallons. Rice, 600 lbs. Flour, 196 lbs. Powder, 25 lbs. Corn, as bought and sold in Kentucky, Tennessee, etc., 5 bushels of shelled corn. As bought and sold at New Orleans, a flour barrel full of ears. Potatoes, as sold in New York, a barrel contains $2\frac{1}{4}$ bushels. Pork, a barrel is 200

lbs., distinguished in quality by "clear," "mess," "prime." A barrel of beef is the same weight.

A barrel of salt, in one place, is 280 lbs., and in another "five bushels," though in measuring the bushel, cubic inches are not resorted to, but pounds, arbitrarily calling a bushel of salt 56 lbs. in one place, and 50 lbs. in another.

A BUSHEL MEASURE.—The legal bushel of America is the old Winchester measure of 2,150-42 cubic inches. The imperial bushel of England is 2,218-142 cubic inches; so that 32 English bushels are about equal to 33 of ours.

Although we are all the time talking

about the price of grain, etc., by the bushel, we sell by weight as follows:

Wheat, beans, potatoes, and clover seed, 60 lbs. Corn, rye, flax seed, and onions, 56 lbs. Corn on the cob, 70 lbs. Buckwheat, 52 lbs. Barley, 48 lbs. Hemp seed, 44 lbs. Timothy seed, 45 lbs. Castor beans, 46 lbs. Oats, 35 lbs. Bran, 20 lbs. Blue grass seed, 14 lbs. Salt: the real weight of coarse salt is 85 lbs. Dried apples, 24 lbs. Dried peaches, 33 lbs. according to some rules, but others are 22 lbs. for a bushel; while in Indiana, dried apples and peaches are sold by the heaping bushel. So are potatoes, turnips, onions, apples, etc., and in some sections oats are heaped. A bushel of corn in the ear is three heaped half bushels, or four even full.

In Tennessee, a hundred ears of corn is sometimes counted as a bushel. At Chester, England, a bushel is 32 gallons; at Carlisle, 24 gallons; at Penrith, 16 gallons; at Abbington, 9 gallons.

A hoop $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, 8 inches deep, holds a Winchester bushel. A box 12 inches square, 7 and $7\frac{1}{32}$ deep, will hold half a bushel. A heaping bushel is 2,815 cubic inches.

A GALLON MEASURE.—An English imperial gallon is 10 lbs. of distilled water at 62° Fahrenheit, when the barometer stands at 30. This is 277,274 cubic inches. The old wine measure in use here is 231 inches; and "beer measure" 282 inches.

The question, if asked: "What is a gallon measure?" can only be answered by measuring the man who is buying or selling.

LAND MEASURE.—An English imperial acre is 4,840 square yards, or 160 square rods. A square 18 rods upon each side is commonly counted an acre; it is nine rods over measure. A square 22 yards upon each side is one-tenth of an acre.

The following gives the comparative size in square yards of acres in different countries:

English acre, 4,840 square yards; Scotch, 6,150; Irish, 7,840; Hamburg, 11,545; Amsterdam, 9,722; Dantzic, 6,650; France, (hectare) 11,960; Prussia, (morgen) 3,053.

This difference should be borne in mind in reading of the products per acre in different countries. Our land measure is that of England.

GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.—A township, 36 sections, each a mile square.

A section, 640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square, 160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide, 80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square, 40 acres.

The sections are all numbered one to thirty-six, commencing at the northeast corner, thus:

6	5	4	3	2	NW — SW SE
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

The sections are all divided in quarters, which are named by the cardinal points as in section one. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a 40 acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short, and sometimes overrun, the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

A MILE MEASURE.—A standard English mile, which is the measure that we use, is 5,280 feet in length, 1,760 yards, or 320 rods. A strip one rod wide and one mile long, is two acres. By this it is easy to calculate the quantity of land taken up by roads, and also how much is wasted by fences.

The following table shows the length of miles in different countries, compared with the English mile:

Scottish (ancient).....	1 m.	224 yds.
Irish (ancient).....	1	480
German (short).....	3	1,570
German (long).....	5	1,326
Hanoverian.....	6	999
Tuscan	1	48
Russian.....	4	1,197
Danish.....	4	1,204
Dantzic.....	4	1,435
Hungarian	5	313
Swiss.....	5	353
Swedish	6	1,140
Arabian	1	380
Roman, (modern) 132 yards less than the English mile.		

A League Measure.

English league.....	3 m.	
French league.....	3	
French posting league... 2		743 yds.
Spanish judicial league... 2		1,115
Spanish common league... 5		376
Portugal league..... 3		1,480
Flanders league..... 3		1,584

Other Measures.

Russian werst.....	1,167 yds.
Turkish bein..... 1 m.	66
Persian parasang..... 3	806

"A Sabbath day's journey," 1,155 yards; which is 18 yards less than two-thirds of a mile.

"A day's journey," $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

"A reed," 10 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"A palm," 3 inches.

"A fathom," 6 feet.

A Greek foot is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

A Hebrew foot is 1.212 of an English foot.

A cubit is 2 feet.

A great cubit is 11 feet.

An Egyptian cubit is 21.888 inches.

A span is 10.944.

BOARD MEASURE.—Boards are sold by superficial measure, at so much per foot of one inch or less in thickness, adding one-fourth to the price of each quarter inch thickness over an inch.

GRAIN MEASURE IN BULK.—Multiply the width and length of the pile together, and that product by the height, and divide by 2,150, and you have the contents in bushels.

If you wish the contents of a pile of ears of corn or roots in heaped bushels, ascertain the cubic inches and divide by 2,818.

A TUN WEIGHT.—In this city, a tun is 2,000 lbs. In most places, a tun of hay, etc., is 2,240 lbs., and in some places that foolish fashion still prevails of weighing all bulky articles sold by the tun, by the "long weight," or tare of 12 lbs. per cwt.

A tun of round timber is 40 cubic feet; of square timber, 54 cubic feet.

"A quarter" of corn or other grain sold by the bushel, is eight imperial bushels, or a quarter of a tun.

A TUN of liquid measure is 252 gallons.

BUTTER is sold avoirdupois weight, which compares with Troy weight as 144 to 175 ; the Troy pound being that much the lightest. But 175 Troy ounces equal 192 of avoirdupois.

A firkin of butter is 56 lbs.; a tub of butter is 84 lbs.

The KILOGRAMME of France is 1,000 grammes, and equal to 2 lbs., 2 oz., 4 grs. avoirdupois.

A BALE OF COTTON, in Egypt, is 90 lbs.; in America, a commercial bale is 400 lbs.; though put up to vary from 280 to 720 in different localities.

A bale or bag of Sea Island cotton is 300 lbs.

WOOL.—In England, wool is sold by the sack or boll, of 22 stone; which, at 14 lbs. the stone, is 308 lbs.

A pack of wool is 17 stone, 2 lbs., which is rated as a pack load for a horse. It is 240 lbs. A tod of wool is 2 stone of 14 lbs. A wey of wool is $6\frac{1}{2}$ tod. Two weys, a sack. A clove of wool is half a stone.

The STONE WEIGHT, so often spoken of in English measures, is 14 lbs. when weighing wool, feathers, hay, etc.; but a stone of beef, fish, butter, cheese, etc., is only 8 lbs.

HAY.—In England, a truss, when new, is 60 lbs., or 56 lbs. of old hay. A truss of straw, 40 lbs. A load of hay is 36 trusses.

In this country, a load is just what it may happen to weigh; and a tun of hay is either 2,000 lbs. or 2,240, according to the custom of the locality. A bale of hay is generally considered about 300 lbs., but there is no regularity in the weight. A cube of a solid mow, 10 feet square, will weigh a tun.

A LAST is an English measure of various articles.

A last of soap, ashes, herrings, and some similar things, is 12 barrels.

A last of corn is 10 quarters.

A last of gunpowder, 24 barrels.

A last of flax or feathers, 1,700 pounds.

A last of wool, 12 sacks.

A SCOTCH PINT contains 105 cubic inches, and is equal to 4 English pints. $21\frac{1}{4}$ Scotch pints is a FARLOT of wheat.

COAL.—A chaldron is $58\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet, or by measure, 36 heaped bushels. A heaped bushel of anthracite coal weighs 80 lbs., making 2,880 lbs. to the chaldron.

WOOD.—A cord of wood is 128 solid feet, in this country and England. In France, it is 576 feet. We cord wood 4 feet long, in piles 4 feet by 8.

In New Orleans, wood is retailed by the pound, and to a limited extent in New York. It is also sold by the barrel. A load of wood in New York is $42\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet, or one-third of a cord.

Wood is sold in England by the stack, skid, quintal, billet, and bundle.

A STACK is 108 solid feet, and usually piled 12 feet long, 3 feet high, and 3 feet wide.

A QUINTAL of wood is 100 lbs.

A SKID is a round bundle of sticks, 4 feet long. A one notch skid girts 16 inches. A two notch skid 23 inches. A three notch skid 28 inches. A four notch skid 33 inches. A five notch skid 38 inches.

A BILLET of wood is a bundle of sticks 3 feet long, and girts 7, 10, or 14 inches; and these bundles sell by the score or hundred.

FAGGOTS OF WOOD are bundles of brush 3 feet long, 2 feet round. A load of faggots is 50 bundles.

All wood should be sold by the pound.

A PERCH OF STONE is 25 cubic feet in a pile, or 22 feet in a wall. Three pecks of lime and two-thirds of a one horse cart load of sand, are used to a perch of stone.

A Cubic Foot Weight.

Sand or loose earth.....	95 lbs.
Compact earth.....	124
Strong clay.....	127
Pure clay.....	135
Stones and clay.....	160
Stone masonry.....	205
Brick.....	125
Cast iron.....	450
Steel.....	489

Copper.....	486 lbs.
Lead.....	709
Silver.....	654
Gold.....	1,203
Platina.....	1,218
Glass.....	180
Water.....	62
Tallow.....	59
Oak Timber.....	73
Mahogany.....	66
Cork.....	15
Air.....	0.0753

In the above weights, fractions are discarded.

Half rotted stable manure..... 56 lbs.
If coarse or partly dry..... 48

A load of manure is 36 cubic feet, and will average 2,016 lbs. of the first, and 1,728 lbs. of the second. Eight loads, of 2,016 lbs., will give 108 lbs. to the rod; and less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ to the square foot. An acre contains 43,560 square feet.

Every farm wagon or cart should have the cubic feet and bushel contents graven upon the bed before it leaves the maker's hands. A cubic yard is 27 cubic feet; and a cubic foot is 1,728 inches; a cubic cord is 128 cubic feet.

The most convenient system of weights and measures in the world is that of France, because all the divisions are by decimals. Thus their measures of weights are as follows, with the equivalent in Troy grains:

	Grammes.	Grains.
Miligramme.....	001	01534
Centigramme.....	01	1534
Decigramme.....	1	15434
Gramme.....	1	15434
Decigramme.....	10	15434
Hectogramme.....	100	15434
Kilogramme.....	1000	15434
Myriagramme.....	10000	15434

The liquid measure, solid measure, superficial measure, linear measure, in France, are all equally simplified. The mètre is 1; the hectomètre 100; the kilomètre 1,000; the myriamètre 10,000 mètres. All the divisions and multiples of the units of all measures are decimal.

If that happy time should ever come when this country is governed by measures instead of men, or the sectional interest of this or that party, we may be able to have a national system of weights and measures, founded upon reason, and adapted to the understanding and universal wants of the people, who are now tied to the absurd rule of that old English measure, 3 barley corns make 1 inch; 12 inches 1 foot; 3 feet 1 yard; 5½ yards 1 rod; or the still more ridiculous measure of weights based upon the supposition that 7,000 grains of barley would weigh a pound by one rule, and 5,760 grains by another rule, with the multiples and divisions more ridiculous than anything else in the world, except the multiplication and divisions of political parties in America.

Military Dictionary.

ABATTIS.—Felled trees with their sharp branches placed outward, and so interlaced as to present an irregular and thick row of pointed stakes towards the enemy.

ACCOUERMENTS.—A word which comprises the belts, cartridge-box, bayonet-scabbard, etc., of soldier. When besides these he has his arms, he is said to be armed and accoutered.

ADJUTANT.—The regimental staff officer, who assists the Colonel, or other commander, in the details of regimental or garrison duty. When serving with a detachment of a regiment at a post, he is called a Post Adjutant. The Adjutant is usually selected from the rank of Lieutenants, and receives extra pay and allowances. He receives and issues orders, forms the daily parade, details and mounts the guards, etc.

ALIGNMENT.—The straight line upon which troops are formed in battle order.

AMBULANCE.—An easy carriage or litter for transporting one or more wounded men from the field to a hospital, or other place, where their injuries may be attended to.

APPROACHES.—The lines of intrenchment, ditches, etc., by which the besiegers approach a fortified place. The principal trenches are called the first, second, and third parallels.

APRON.—A piece of sheet lead used to cover the vent of a cannon to protect it from the weather.

ARMSTRONG GUN.—A rifle cannon loaded at the breech. Its projectile is made of cast iron, surrounded by two leaden rings placed at the extremity of the cylindrical part, for the purpose of fitting the grooves when it is forced through the bore.

ARSENAL.—A place where arms are made and repaired, or deposited, and also where military stores are kept.

ARTILLERY.—Troops whose duty it is to serve the cannon, either in the field or in fortifications. They are armed with swords. They are divided into light and heavy artillery. The former have light guns and gun-carriages, which can be taken to pieces and transported on the backs of horses and mules. The latter have charge of siege and other heavy guns. The artillery usually constitutes about one-tenth of the force.

ASSEMBLY.—An army call beaten upon the drum for assembling the troops by company.

BANQUETTE.—A small elevation of earth inside of a fort, upon which the soldiers stand to fire over the parapet.

BARBETTE GUNS.—Guns fired over a parapet with wide range, distinguished from guns in embrasure, which fire through a narrow cut in the embrasure, and with a limited field of range.

BASTION.—In fortifications the advanced portion of a regular work consisting of two faces, inclosing a salient angle and two flanks.

BATTALION.—A body of infantry of two or more companies under one commander.

BAYONET.—A sharp-pointed steel dagger, made to fit upon the end of a musket, as an additional weapon.

BOMB.—A word formerly used to mean a shell, such as is thrown from a mortar. When mortars or Dahlgren guns are fired upon a place they are said to "bombard" it.

BREACH.—An opening made by cannon in a wall or fort, by which infantry troops may attack it.

BREASTWORK.—Any wall of defense breast high, which shelters infantry in loading and firing upon the enemy.

BREECH.—The extremity of a gun near the vent.

BREVET.—An honorary commission given to officers for meritorious service, but not affecting the lineal rank except under special circumstances.

BRIGADE.—A body of troops consisting of two or three regiments.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL.—An officer who commands a brigade. The second rank in our service, next below a Major-General and above a Colonel.

CADENCE.—Exact time in marching and executing the manual of arms. It is indispensable to uniformity of motion.

CAISSON.—The ammunition carriage accompanying a field piece.

CAMP.—The ground upon which troops encamp, the form of the encampment, and the tents or temporary shelters of any kind which are used.

CANTEEN.—A small flat bottle or rumlet, in which a soldier carries water. Canteens are made of wood, tin, or India rubber.

CARBINE.—A small musket or rifle used by cavalry.

CARTRIDGE.—A charge of powder for any kind of fire-arms. Those for muskets are rolled in paper; those for cannon are put up in flannel. A ball cartridge is one which has a ball inserted at the end of the powder, so that the piece is entirely loaded at once.

CARTRIDGE-BOX.—The leather box worn on the right hip in which cartridges are kept.

CASEMATE.—Casemates are bomb-proof chambers in fortifications, through holes in which, called embrasures, heavy guns are fired.

CASHIER.—To dismiss an officer ignominiously from the army.

CAVALRY.—This term includes all kinds of mounted troops, dragoons, hussars, light and heavy cavalry, etc.

CHAMBER.—The cavity at the bottom of the bore of a mortar or howitzer into which the charge of gunpowder is put.

CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE.—A square (or hexagonal) beam of timber or iron, from six to nine feet long, in each of which pointed stakes are placed at right angles to the sides.

CHEVRONS.—The marks or bands on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers.

COLORS.—The two silken flags belonging to a regiment.

COLUMBIAD.—A gun of large caliber for throwing solid shot or shell.

COMMISSARY.—An officer who purchases and distributes provisions.

CORPS D'ARMEE.—An organization of two or more divisions, comprising infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

COUNTERMARCH.—A change of the direction of a regiment or company from front to rear by a flank movement.

COUNTERSCARP.—The outer wall or slope of the ditch of a fort.

COUNTERSIGN.—A secret word of communication to the sentinels on post.

COURTS MARTIAL.—Are divided into general courts to try important cases; garrison courts for lesser delinquencies; and drum-head courts for summary punishment.

COUP-DE-MAIN.—A sudden attack connected with a surprise.

CRENELATED.—Loop-holed.

CURTAIN.—That part of a rampart which joins the flanks of two bastions together.

COLUMN.—A body of troops so drawn up as to present a narrow front. A column is close or open, according to the distance between the companies.

DAHLGREN GUN.—An improved gun, named after its inventor, very thick at the breach, and tapering down to less than the common size at the mouth.

DISPLAY.—To open the order of troops from column into line of battle.

DRAGOONS.—Cavalry who sometimes serve on foot.

DIVISION.—Two or more brigades.

ECHELON.—A formation of troops following each other on separate lines, like the steps of a ladder.

EMBRASURE.—An opening cut in a parapet for cannon to fire through.

ENFILADE.—To sweep with a battery the whole length of a work or line of troops.

ENGINEERS.—Officers who build fortifications. Topographical engineers are those who make military surveys or reconnoissances.

ENTRENCH.—To throw up a parapet with ditch in front.

EPROUVETTE.—A small mortar for testing the strength and equality of gunpowder.

ESCALADE.—An attack on a fort with scaling ladders.

ESCARP.—The side of a ditch next to a parapet.

ESPLANADE.—A level surface within a fortified place, for exercising, etc.

EVOLUTIONS OF THE LINE.—Movements by which troops, consisting of more regiments than one, change their position with order and regularity upon the field of battle.

FASCINES.—Brushwood, or long twigs, such as osier or willow, collected together and bound into bundles of convenient size. They are used to rivet a parapet, or to make firm footing on marshy ground, and for other purposes.

FIELD OFFICERS.—The Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major of a regiment are called field officers.

FILE.—The front and rear rank man constitute a file.

FORAGE.—The hay, straw, and oats required for the horses of an army.

FORLORN HOPE.—A party of officers and men selected—generally volunteers—to attack a breach in storming a work. The duty is very dangerous, and the survivors receive promotion.

FORT.—Any military work designed to strengthen a point against every attack is a fort. If it be an important and complete fort, it is called a fortress.

FORTIFICATIONS are works of strong character to defend a city or some extensive front. When they are made entirely of earth, they are called field fortifications; when of masonry, permanent fortifications.

FREELOUGH.—Leave of absence granted to warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

FUSE.—A tube filled with combustible materials, which is fixed in a shell; it burns, when ignited, for a calculated time before it reaches the powder in the shell and explodes it.

GABIONS.—Cylindrical baskets, without top or bottom, made of pliant twigs, filled with earth, and placed to resist cannon shot.

GLACIS.—The declivity of ground running from beyond the counterscarp of the ditch to the open country, and swept by the fire of the parapet.

GRAPE.—Large shot (usually nine) sewed together in cylindrical bags, which are made to fit like cartridges into cannon.

GRENADE.—A small shell with a short fuse, which may be thrown into the enemy's works.

GRENAIDIERS.—The infantry company on the right of the regiment is called the grenadier company, because they formerly carried hand grenades.

GUARD.—A portion of troops regularly detailed, whose duty is to watch against surprise and disorder. The individual soldiers of the guard are called sentinels.

GUIDON.—Small silken flags borne by cavalry and light artillery.

GUNPOWDER.—A composition of saltpeter (76 parts) charcoal (14 parts) and sulphur (10 parts). The charcoal is the combustible part; the saltpeter furnishes the oxygen, and changes the mass into gas; the sulphur gives intensity of heat.

HAVERSACK.—A coarse linen bag for carrying provisions on a march.

HAVELOCK.—A cloth cap with large cape to protect the neck from the sun.

HOLSTERS.—Cases fixed to the front of cavalry saddles to hold a pair of pistols.

HORS DU COMBAT.—(French: literally, out of combat.) Not able to take part in immediate action. The term includes all dead, wounded, missing, or those who from any cause are thus disabled.

HOWITZER.—A piece of artillery with a chamber at the bottom of the bore, in which the cartridge is placed; intended for firing shells.

INFANTRY.—Foot troops, divided into infantry of the line and light infantry.

INVEST.—To take measures for besieging a place.

INTERVAL.—The distance between platoons, companies, or other divisions of troops. In maneuvering, it is very important to preserve the interval.

JUDGE ADVOCATE.—A person who conducts the prosecution before courts martial.

KNAPSACK.—A square satchel, usually covered with canvas or India rubber, which contains the necessaries of an infantry soldier.

LADDERS, SCALING. are made of flat staves, fastened in ropes, provided at the end with hooks for grappling.

LIGHT INFANTRY.—Foot soldiers who act as skirmishers or sharpshooters.

LIMBER.—A two-wheeled carriage fastened to the trail of a cannon when it is to be removed to a considerable distance.

LINSTOCK.—A piece of wood shod with iron, and easily stuck in the ground, through a hole in the upper end of which a piece of prepared tow-rope is kept burning.

LOGMENT.—A work thrown up by besiegers during their approaches.

LOGISTICS.—That branch of "war art" which concerns the moving and supplying of armies.

LUNETTE.—Small triangular field forts with the base angles cut away.

MALINGERER.—A soldier who feigns ill health to avoid doing his duty. When discovered his conduct is declared disgraceful, and he is tried.

MANEUVER.—Any concerted movements of troops at drill.

MARTIAL LAW.—A subordination of the civil law to the military, by which the *habeas corpus* act is suspended. Subjection to the articles of war.

MINE.—A subterraneous passage dug under a work or glacis, and stocked with powder, which may be exploded by a long train fired without danger.

MINIE.—A kind of rifle invented by Captain Minie, of France, which carries a conical ball, hollow at the base.

MORTARS.—Short pieces of ordnance, with large calibers and chambers, from which shells are fired at an elevated angle.

MUSTER ROLL.—A roll, prepared at intervals of two months, containing all the details of company organization. At the same time the troops are mustered and inspected.

MUTINY.—Seditious or refractory conduct among troops; the name is given to insubordination associated with violence.

MUZZLE.—The extremity of a cannon, or any fire-arm, through which the ball makes its exit.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS are Sergeants of various grades and Corporals; they are appointed by authorities lower than the President—commissions issuing from him. As a punishment, non-commissioned officers may be reduced to the ranks.

ORDERLY.—A soldier of any grade, appointed to wait officially upon a General or other officer, to carry orders or messages. The Orderly Sergeant is the First Sergeant of the company. The officer of the day is sometimes called the Orderly Officer.

ORDNANCE CORPS.—A corps of officers, with regimental grades, having charge of the making, keeping, and issuing of arms and ammunition. They are usually quartered at arsenals and armories.

OUTPOST.—A body of troops—usually considered as guards, and relieved from time to time—posted beyond the lines, to guard against surprise of the main body.

OUTWORKS.—The detailed works constructed outside the regular fortifications, but connected with it according to the principles of defense.

PAIXHAN.—A large howitzer, similar to a columbiad, and throwing very large shells and balls. It is named after the inventor.

PARADE.—The assembling of troops in a prescribed manner. When equipped with arms, it is called a dress parade; when without, undress.

PARALLELS.—The deep trenches parallel to the general direction of a fort, by means of which the besiegers approach it.

PARAPET.—The mass of earth or masonry elevated so as to screen a place from a fire of the enemy. It is made so thick that shot cannot penetrate it.

PARK.—A number of cannon arranged in close order; also the place where they are.

PAROLE.—The word of honor given by a prisoner to his captor.

PATROL.—A small party, under a non-commissioned officer, which goes through or around an encampment at night to keep order.

PICKET.—A small outpost guard.

PIONEERS.—Bodies of soldiery provided with suitable implements, who go in advance to clear the way.

PLATOON.—One-half of a company. The two platoons are called respectively first and second platoons.

POINT BLANK.—The point of distance at which, when a cannon or fire-arm is aimed, the axis of the piece is on a line with it.

PONTOONS.—Boats, or inflated India rubber bags, upon which planks are placed to form a bridge.

PORT-FIRE.—A cylindrical case of paper filled with a combustible material, and used sometimes in firing cannon.

QUARTERMASTER.—The officer whose duty it is to provide the soldiers with quarters and clothing. The Quartermaster's department of the United States embraces officers of all grades, from the Colonel commanding to Captains.

RALLY.—To re-form disordered troops; to bring skirmishers into close order; to collect retreating troops for a new attack.

RAMPART.—A broad embankment surrounding a fortified place. It includes the parapet and other raised works.

RANK AND FILE.—The Corporals and privates of an army, or those who parade in the ranks habitually. Lineal rank is the order of promotion by seniority. Brevet rank is honorary rank conferred for meritorious service.

RATIONS.—The daily allowance of meat, bread, and other provisions to a soldier.

RECONNOISSANCE.—The survey and examination of a portion of country, or any point, with a view to military movements.

RECRUIT.—Literally, a soldier enlisted to take a vacant place in a company; commonly, any new soldier.

REDAN.—A portion of fortifications included in a single salient angle.

REDOUBT.—Any small isolated fort. It is usually defensible on all sides.

REGIMENT.—A body of troops comprising ten companies, and commanded by a Colonel.

REGULATIONS.—A system of orders and instructions on all subjects connected with the management of the army. They are published together, and constitute "The Army Regulations."

RELIEF.—A division of the guard—usually one-third. These are called first, second, and third relief. The sentinels of each relief are on post for two hours and off for four.

RESERVE.—A select body of troops held back for a decisive moment. In light infantry, the compact nucleus upon which the skirmishers rally.

RETREAT.—The parade at sunset, when the evening gun is fired, and the flag taken down for the night.

REVEILLE.—The early morning drum-beat and roll-call, usually accompanied by the morning gun.

REVETMENT.—Any wall or strengthening process of the earthworks of a fort. Sometimes a work is reveted with sand bags or facines. Permanent forts are reveted with masonry.

RICOCHET.—The rebounding of a shot, usually propelled by a small charge, and with the gun pointed at an elevation of less than ten degrees. By striking in more spots than one, it does greater damage.

RIFLE.—Any fire-arm which has a curved groove running down its length, from the muzzle to the bottom of the bore. Cannon are rendered more effective by rifling.

ROLL-CALLS.—Stated daily parades of the company, with or without arms, for calling the roll and seeing that every man is in his place.

ROSTER.—A list of officers and men from which details for guard and other duties are made—on the principle that the longest off any duty shall be detailed for the next tour.

SABRETASCHE.—(German: *Sabell, saber, and Tasche, pocket.*) A leather case, suspended at the left side of a mounted officer, in which papers are carried.

SAFEGUARD.—A passport given by competent authority to a person passing through military lines. It is usually both for person and property.

SALIENT.—Any advanced point or angle in fortification.

SALLY-PORT.—The chief entrance to a fort, to afford egress to a body of troops, as in a sortie.

SALUTE.—A discharge of artillery or musketry in honor of persons of rank. The rank is denoted by the number of guns fired.

SAND BAGS.—Coarse bags filled with sand, for reveting earthworks and repairing breaches made in them by shot.

SAP.—A ditch constructed rapidly by the besiegers in advancing upon a besieged place. According to the dimensions, it is called a full sap, a flying sap, or a double sap. Those who make them are called "sappers."

SENTINEL.—An individual of the guard who is posted to watch for the safety of the camp, and who paces on his post, always alert, and who holds no communication with any person unauthorized to approach him.

SERGEANT.—The highest grade of non-commissioned officers. Besides the Sergeants who form part of the company organization, in each regiment there is a Sergeant Major, who assists the Adjutant; a Quartermaster Sergeant, who assists the Quartermaster; and a Color Sergeant, who carries the colors; and, at military posts, an Ordnance Sergeant, who has charge of the ammunition.

SHELLS.—Hollow balls filled with combustible matter, which is fired by a fuse. They are shot from guns and mortars, and explode when they reach the object aimed at.

SIEGE.—The act of surrounding a fort or place with an army, with a view to reducing it by regular approaches.

SKIRMISH.—A loose desultory kind of engagement, generally between light troops thrown forward to test the strength and position of the enemy.

SORTIE.—A secret movement, made by a strong detachment of troops in a besieged place, to destroy or retard the enemy's approaches.

STAFF.—The officers connected with head-quarters.

STOCKADE.—A line of stakes or posts fixed in the ground as a barrier to the advance of the enemy.

SPHERICAL CASE.—A thin shell filled with musket balls and powder.

SPIKE.—To close the vent of a gun with a nail forcibly driven in.

SHOT.—The following are among the different kinds of shot: round, bar, canister or case, grape, and red-hot shot.

SECTIONS.—Subdivisions of platoons.

TATTOO.—The drum-beat just preceding the retirement of troops, usually at half-past nine o'clock.

TIME.—The regular cadence in marching. Common time is ninety steps to the minute; quick time, one hundred and ten; double quick, one hundred and sixty-five.

TRAVERSES.—Masses of earth thrown up at short distances in-forts along the line of the work, to screen the troops from shot or shell fired in ricochet.

TERRE-PLAIN.—The level terrace of a parapet on which the cannon are placed.

TETE-DU-PONT.—Works thrown up at one end of a bridge to cover the communication across a river.

TRENCHES.—The parallels dug by the besiegers in approaching a work.

TROOP.—A company of cavalry.

TROUS DE LOUP.—Conical holes dug in the earth, about six feet deep, and four and a half wide at the top. A sharp stake is fastened at the bottom, and the hole slightly covered so as to conceal them from the enemy. Rows of "trous de loup" are very destructive to cavalry. (The name is French, and means wolf-holes.)

TRUNION.—A pivot projecting from the side of a piece of ordnance by which it rests on the cheek of the carriage.

TUMBRLS.—Covered carts used to convey tools, etc.

VANGUARD.—The body of troops constituting a guard, detailed from day to day to march in advance of the army.

VIDETTE.—Originally, sentinels on the furthest outposts. Now confined to mounted sentinels on outpost duty.

VOLLEY.—The simultaneous discharge of a number of cannon, or muskets, or any firearms.

WINGS.—The portion of an army on the right and left.

ZOUAVES.—Light infantry troops, having a peculiar dress and drill, and trained to exercise quick and unusual movements with great rapidity and precision.

Chronological History of Events in California.

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

[From the Sacramento Union, January 1, 1863.]

JANUARY.

1st.—The levee at Sacramento, near the foot of R street, commences to give way. Efforts made to stop the encroachment of the river.

2d.—Heavy storms, with thunder and lightning in the mountains. Severe gale at San Francisco.

3d.—Announcement of the appointment of B. C. Whiting as United States District Attorney of Southern California.

6th.—Thirteenth session of the California Legislature commences to-day. After the members have been duly qualified, both Houses adjourn without organization.

7th.—Both branches of the Legislature complete their organization. The Republicans and Union Democrats readily fuse. J. McManus Shafter (Republican) is chosen President pro tem. of the Senate, and George Barstow (Union Democrat) Speaker of the Assembly.

9th.—A Joint Convention of the Legislature canvasses the vote of the State for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

10th.—Inauguration of Leland Stanford as Governor of California. Another destructive flood occurs in the principal valleys of the State. Owing to the unprecedented rise in the rivers, the Sacramento valley is converted into a vast inland sea. The destruction of mining and ranch property is immense. Many lives are lost. The Capital is again submerged. Communication by railroad, stage, and telegraph, is rendered impossible.

11th.—The State Senate adopts a resolution to adjourn to San Francisco, but the Assembly refuses to concur by a vote of 40 to 36. Burning of "Sarsfield Hall," a boarding house at San Francisco, by which a number of lives are lost, and several persons badly injured.

13th.—Crevasse in the levee on the Sacramento, at R street, Sacramento City; the river pours in and swells the flood in the lower portion of the city.

14th—In consequence of the condition of the Capital, the Legislature adjourns over to the 21st. Steamers ascend the American river to a point above Patterson's.

17th—In consequence of another rise in the rivers, Stockton experiences the heaviest flood of the season. Accounts received of terrible devastation by floods throughout the State. A terrible land slide, attended with loss of life, occurs near Santa Barbara.

20th—The revenue cutter Shubrick arrives at Sacramento, to assist in relieving sufferers by the flood.

21st—The Legislature reassembles at Sacramento. The question of removing the Capital is agitated in the Assembly.

22d—The new levee at Rabel's Tannery, northeast of Sacramento, gives way. The Assembly adopts the resolution to adjourn to San Francisco.

23d—Members of the Legislature left Sacramento for San Francisco. The Governor and other State officers follow.

24th—Bloody affray in Sonoma county, resulting in the killing of David Campbell, Deputy Sheriff, and Isaac Baker, proprietor of a ranch. The Legislature convenes at San Francisco.

25th—Mike Brannigan convicted of rape at Sacramento, sentenced to ten years in the State Prison.

29th—A snow storm at Sacramento. No quorum could be obtained for the Annual Meeting of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

30th—Personal collision between Collector Bell and Senator Perkins, in the Hall of the Legislature.

FEBRUARY.

1st—The gold fever, excited by reports from Cariboo and Salmon river, attracts the attention of the press.

2d—William S. Scott, an old Californian, present at Sutter's mill when gold was discovered there, committed suicide at Georgetown.

3d—Special election in San Francisco to fill a vacancy in the Assembly. H. G. Worthington (U. D.) elected over Delos Lake (Rep.)

7th—Steamboat Nevada, running on the Sacramento, struck a snag and was run ashore near Rio Vista. Various attempts to get her afloat again failed, and she proved a total loss.

12th—A large pond near Turk street, San Francisco, overflows and floods "St. Ann's Valley," doing considerable injury to property.

13th—Michael M'Gee and John Sweeney, miners, killed by Dr. O. P. C. White at Indian Diggings. A new charter is framed by a Citizens' Committee for the city of Sacramento.

14th—The Second Lieutenant and the Purser of the United States steamer Saginaw, having, upon their arrival at San Francisco, refused to take the oath of allegiance, are arrested and confined in Fort Alcatraz.

15th—During an affray at Lagrange, Stanislaus county, between Dr. George W. King and William Calhoun, both parties are mortally wounded.

16th—J. M. Wright is murdered by Burke, an escaped convict, at Grass Valley.

17th—The news of the victory at Fort Donelson causes great rejoicing among loyal Californians, manifested by displaying flags and firing salutes in various cities and towns.

18th—Six hundred gold-seekers left San Francisco for the Cariboo mines.

21st—Thomas Lamartine killed by the caving in of a bank near Dutch Flat.

22d—The anniversary of Washington's birthday celebrated with unusual eclat, in consequence of recent Union victories.

23d—Thomas Marrion, an Englishman, murdered at Pescadero, Santa Cruz county, by Ramon Laria, who is lynched by the citizens.

28th—An affray at Vallecito, Calaveras county, between J. D. Gray and F. M. Pudgett, in which the latter is killed.

MARCH.

2d—Captain Ferdinand Andressen drowned by falling through one of the "man traps" at San Francisco. A land slide in Deer Gulch, San Mateo county, kills three men.

3d—Ship Polynesia, bound for Hongkong, destroyed by fire in the harbor of San Francisco; the United States mails for China are consumed.

6th—The Senate adopts the Van Dyke Union resolutions indorsing the National Administration, and declaring old parties and party issues defunct.

7th—A German named Jansen brutally murdered in Butte county by his partner, named Ecken.

9th—Governor Nye, of Nevada Territory, visits San Francisco to urge the adjustment of the boundary between that Territory and California.

10th—Governor Stanford vetoes the bill providing for the transfer of \$100,000 from the Swamp Land Fund to the General Fund; but the bill is passed over the veto.

14th—A lake among the hills of Mission Dolores, near San Francisco, breaks down its banks and floods the valley, causing a loss of property to the value of \$50,000.

17th—Charter election in Marysville, at which the Union party obtain a complete triumph.

22d—Murder of Enacio Escalante at San Andreas, and effort to lynch the murderer.

23d—Romines killed by J. C. Shepherd on the Hogan road, San Joaquin county.

24th—Serious affray among steamboat runners at Sacramento, in which Edward Lloyd is killed, and George Lloyd, his brother, badly wounded.

26th—A fire at Iowa city, Amador county, destroys property to the value of \$75,000.

27th—Special election at Sacramento, the result of which is the indorsement of the charter framed by the Citizens' Committee.

APRIL.

1st—John Keiger, alias Davis, arrested at San Francisco, for the murder of John Mills at Marysville in 1850.

2d—Colonel Isaac Allen shot and believed to be mortally wounded, by Henry Stevens, near Chico, in consequence of a land dispute.

5th—Luis Gamboa, a Chileno, stabbed and killed at a dance house in Sacramento, by Ramon Romero.

6th—Officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship St. Louis refuse to deliver the foreign mail until compelled by a police detachment.

8th—Sacramento Levee Bill approved by Governor Stanford.

9th—Edward Stanly, of California, appointed Military Governor of North Carolina. Difficulty between Speaker Barstow and Ferguson, member of Assembly from Sacramento.

10th—Resolution adopted by the Assembly for the impeachment of James H. Hardy, Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, for disloyalty and misconduct in office.

11th—Impeachment of Judge Hardy at the bar of the Senate.

12th—James McKenna shot dead at Sacramento by Edward F. Hunter, of Sonora.

13th—Great rejoicings in various parts of the State over the Union victory at Shiloh. Preliminary movement for the organization of a Union party.

15th—Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, of Philadelphia, accepts a call from Calvary Church, San Francisco.

17th—Attorney-General Pixley gives an opinion affirming the power of the State Senate to sit as a Court of Impeachment after the adjournment of the Assembly.

18th—Legislature adopts a joint resolution complimentary to General Halleck.

23d—Daniel Dunbar found murdered five miles from Chico.

25th—General Wright, Commander of the Department of the Pacific, issues an order directing the arrest of all parties against whom allegations of disloyalty can be sustained, the said parties to be compelled to take the oath of allegiance.

26th—Terrible tragedy at Hank's Exchange, five miles east of Diamond Springs, El Dorado county, Joseph Parmeter killed his wife and blew out his own brains. The Union Legislative Caucus call a State Convention to meet at Sacramento on the 17th of June.

28th—The trial of Judge Hardy commenced in the State Senate. Governor Stanford vetoes the Sacramento Charter Bill.

MAY.

1st—General Wright orders three companies of dragoons from Los Angeles to proceed to Owen's River Valley, to put an end to the Indian depredations there.

4th—Fight between whites and Indians six miles east of Nome Lackee Reservation, Tehama county, in which thirteen Indians are killed, and one white killed and one badly wounded.

6th—Sheep-shearing festival at Marysville. Premium awarded to T. Galbraith for the best shearing.

9th—E. W. Bonney, convicted of the murder of Hirsch, hung at San Leandro, Alameda county.

13th—Forrest M. Hill, colored, shot and killed by B. Easterbrook at Sacramento.

14th—The State Senate, by a vote of two-thirds, decides to remove Judge James H. Hardy.

15th—The Legislature, after a session of four and a half months, adjourns *sine die*.

19th—Samuel Fellows killed by George Doane at Cache Creek.

20th—Municipal election in San Francisco, the People's ticket being chosen by an average majority of 60%.

21st—Sacramento, by popular vote, rejects the Annuity Bill. John Bailey, an Englishman, murders Carroll, at Weaverville.

22d—A fire at San Antonio, Alameda county, destroys property to the value of \$16,000.

24th—Joseph Sterling killed at Stockton, by Hiram Merrick.

27th—The Breckinridge State Central Committee hold a meeting, and decide to call a Convention to be held at Sacramento, August 6th.

30th—Settler troubles at Waterloo, eight miles from Stockton. The military are called out to preserve the peace.

31st—Six men drowned in the north fork of the Feather river, fifteen miles from Oroville.

JUNE.

1st—Bloodless duel at Oakland, between Frank Turk and O. C. Hall, two lawyers of San Francisco.

2d—Placerville charter election, at which the Union candidate for Mayor is elected.

4th—Jean Marie Dupuy and Joseph Deffer, two Frenchmen, killed by the caving in of a bank near Campo Seco, Calaveras county.

5th—Seventy-five Indians make an attack on Dabys Ferry, Humboldt county, killing Mrs. Danskin, capturing her son, and wounding several persons who made their escape with great difficulty.

11th—A fire at Grass Valley destroys a block of buildings and contents, valued at \$30,000.

14th—William F. Hamilton, a well-known pioneer, died at San Francisco.

17th—The Union State Convention, composed of Republicans and Union Democrats, meets at Sacramento; Walter Van Dyke chosen permanent President.

18th—The Union State Convention nominates John Swett, of San Francisco, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, adopts resolutions indorsing the war policy of the National Administration, and adjourns *sine die*.

21st—Alexander Godey, Indian Agent, brings intelligence to San Francisco of the massacre of fourteen whites in Owen's River Valley by Indians.

25th—Judge Hofzman, of the United States District Court, confirms Hay's survey of the Rancho de los Americanos, upon which the town of Folsom is situated. Jerome T. Totten, nephew of General Totten, killed at Eureka, Sierra county, by John Lanceby.

26th—Meeting of Trustees of the State Normal School at Sacramento; arrangements for the organization of the institution are completed.

JULY.

3d—The "Union Democratic" State Central Committee meet at San Francisco and nominate Jonathan D. Stevenson as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

4th—Grand celebration of the Fourth of July in the various cities and towns of California.

5th—L. Baird shoots Samuel Jackson through the heart at Weaverville, Trinity county.
7th—The corner-stone of the Pioneers' Hall laid in San Francisco with imposing ceremonies.

8th—A fire at St. Louis, Sierra county, destroys property to the value of \$50,000.
10th—The new suspension bridge across Deer Creek, at Nevada, falls with a tremendous

crash, killing two men and badly injuring a third.
11th—Grand torchlight demonstration of the firemen of San Francisco, in honor of the

passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill.

16th—The pioneer stage of the California Stage Company arrives at Marysville, having

made the trip from Virginia city (N. T.), *via* Henness Pass, in twenty-four hours.

18th—Execution of Jack Robinson, alias Burger, at Placerville, for the murder of Robinet

Greenwood.

20th—Forty-three convicts revolt at San Quentin, but are foiled in an attempt to escape.

22d—Exciting stampede at San Quentin; a large number of convicts escape and carry

off with them Lieutenant-Governor Chellis; the guard pursue and fire upon the fugitives;

at roll-call after the return of the guard, it is found that three convicts were killed, twenty-

two wounded, and thirty-three were missing.

23d—B. Lynch killed by Louis Samman in Mono county.

25th—A fight near Petaluma between a portion of the Prison Guard and escaped con-

victs, in which one of the latter is killed.

27th—Thomas Rooney stabbed and mortally wounded by Henry Halsey at Sacramento.

31st—John Geiger killed by Joseph Sparrow in Sutter county, on the Sacramento.

AUGUST.

1st—John A. Davis, alias Keiger, tried for the murder of Mills at Marysville in 1850, is acquitted.

6th—Breckinridge State Convention meets at Sacramento; Humphrey Griffith, of Yolo, presides. Intelligence of the loss of the steamship Golden Gate received at San Francisco.

7th—Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction by the Breckinridge State Convention, which body reaffirms the anti-war and disunion platform.

15th—A fire at Grass Valley destroys property to the amount of \$40,000.

16th—Destructive fire at Bear Valley, Mariposa county. Loss \$55,000.

19th—A fire at Hornitas, Mariposa county, destroys property valued at \$30,000.

20th—Fire at Yreka, Siskiyou county. Loss \$15,000.

23d—The town of Jackson, Amador county, nearly destroyed by fire. Loss \$356,200.

24th—Godfrey Wiley murdered at Scott's Bar, Siskiyou county, by Peter Anderson.

30th—Political excitement at Columbia, Tuolumne county. Speeches by John Conness and M. S. Latham. Conness' challenge for discussion is declined by Latham.

SEPTEMBER.

1st—Welch stabbed and killed by José M. Franco, at Shasta.

2d—The political canvass in the State closed this evening; great Union meetings being held at San Francisco, Sacramento, and other points.

3d—The State election occurred, resulting in the election of John Swett, Union candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and of a large majority of Union members of the Legislature.

6th—Illumination, firing of guns, and other manifestations of joy at San Francisco, in honor of a supposed victory reported to have been gained by the national forces at Manassas. Subscription started in San Francisco for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the national army.

12th—A fire destroys a block of buildings at Snelling's, Merced county.

15th—Citizens of San Francisco propose to raise a regiment of infantry for service in the East.

16th—Major McKay, of Benicia, sent to Fort Alcatraz for disloyalty. F. N. Smith shot dead by George Lloyd at Sacramento.

18th—General Wright issues an order formally announcing that the provisions of the Confiscation Act will be enforced within the limits of the Department of the Pacific.

20th—The sum of \$100,000 sent East as a contribution from San Francisco for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, to be disbursed by the National Sanitary Commission.

21st—D. T. Hopkins killed on the Calaveras road, twelve miles from Stockton, by George A. Ruffner.

22d—The first "Ladies' Lint Association" established at San Francisco.

30th—The Ninth Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society opened at Sacramento. Opening address delivered by President Haraszthy.

OCTOBER.

2d—Second Annual Meeting of the California Wool Growers' Association, held at Sacramento.

3d—Close of the Ninth Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society at Sacramento, the attendance on the last day being very large.

5th—The town of Howland Flat, Sierra county, destroyed by fire, and one man burned to death.

7th—E. J. C. Kewen, member elect of the Assembly, arrested at Los Angeles upon the charge of disloyalty, and sent to Fort Alcatraz.

10th—A fire corner Pike and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, destroyed property to the value of \$50,000.

15th—Thomas Baker, State Senator from Tulare and Fresno counties, arrested upon the charge of disloyalty, but soon liberated.

23d—Felipe Hernandez, a condemned murderer, stabs a jailor named M. J. Rohen, at San José, and, in connection with another murderer, makes his escape.

25th—Explosion of a boiler at the National Mills, San Francisco, by which Charles Mil-

ler, Henry Cooper, and Samuel Robb are killed outright, and Theodore Keller mortally injured.

26th—Wiley Wilks killed at Lewistown, Trinity county, by James and Frank Daniells.
30th—A fire at Red Bluff, Tehama county, destroyed property to the value of \$40,000.

NOVEMBER.

1st—George Kellogg and Joseph Black killed by Indians in Honey Lake Valley.
4th—Thomas Birbeck, under sentence of death for murder, commits suicide in Nevada county jail.
6th—Direct telegraphic communication established between New York and San Francisco, being the greatest telegraphic feat on record.
8th—John Burton killed by William Colson, on the Middle Fork of the Cottonwood, near Roaring river.
11th—Arrest of Juan Cordova, the notorious murderer and robber, at San Pablo.
16th—Fire destroys the office of the *Morning Call* and other property at San Francisco. James Carson, a fireman, killed during the conflagration.
20th—A. Ashbrook killed by Merritt James in Solano county.
21st—The citizens of Sacramento send to the East the sum of \$20,000, as their contribution for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers.
24th—Dr. Bellows, President of the National Sanitary Commission, acknowledges the receipt of \$30,000, as the contribution of interior towns of California.
26th—James Lyons kills John West at Laporte, Sierra county.
30th—Desperate prize fight on Angel Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, in which Cosgrove, one of the combatants, is terribly beaten.

DECEMBER.

1st—James N. Cartter kills Harry Pierce at Sacramento.
7th—Thomas Holland is killed at Washington, Nevada county, by Kozominski.
8th—Thomas Mitchell, Deputy Postmaster, charged with robbing the mail, commits suicide in the jail at Red Bluff, Tehama county.
9th—A Wine Growers' Convention meets at San Francisco and adopts a report asking for amendments to the law concerning the adulteration of liquors.
11th—A company of cavalry, known as the "California Hundred," intended for service in the East, sails in the Golden Age for Panama.
12th—Thomas Newton kills William Bray at Sonora, Tuolumne county.
16th—The steamer Moses Taylor, belonging to the Opposition line running between San Francisco and New York, returns to San Francisco in a disabled condition.
21st—Major McKay and Major Gillis, who had been confined at Alcatraz for disloyalty, are released by order of General Wright.
25th—D. O. McCarty, proprietor of the *American Flag*, kills John A. Davis, alias Keiger, at Sonora, Tuolumne county. Keiger had been previously tried for murder at Marysville.
29th—D. Carkhuff, a Justice of the Peace in Sacramento county, found murdered in his own house, there being no clue to the perpetrator.

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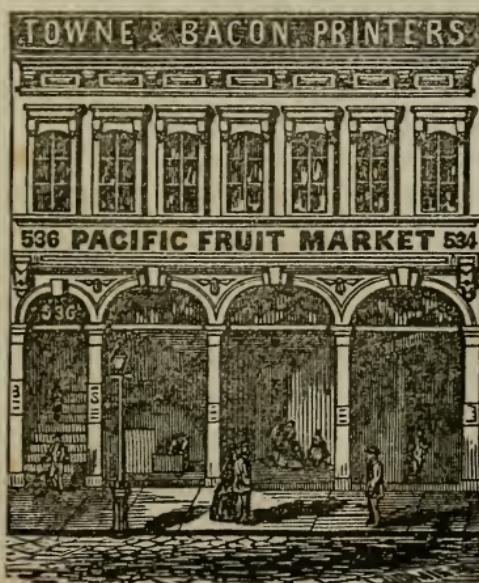
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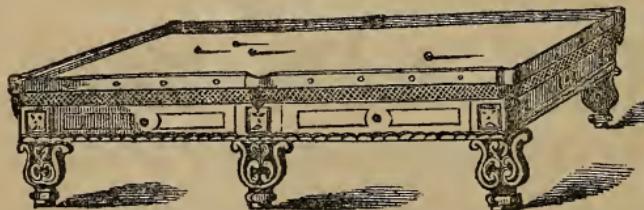
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